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26 April 1985

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM  
SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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26 April 1985

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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## ARMENIAN SSR

### Economics

#### NATURAL GAS AS FUEL IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 20 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article published under the heading "Problems of Economizing in Fuel and Energy Resources," by S. Stepanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Gas Supply, entitled "A Matter of National Importance." One of the more important jobs of this state committee is preparation for the fall and winter heating season. Gas has now reached 45 percent of the total on the republic's fuel balance sheet. In contrast to past years, preparations for the 1983-1984 heating season commenced immediately following the end of the previous year's heating season. This insured meeting targets, performing proper repairs where required, renovation, replacement, etc. The author notes expansion of the gas pipeline distribution network. This year total consumption will reach 4 billion cubic meters, with a figure of 7 billion projected for 1986; daily consumption in the winter will run 24 million cubic meters. This requires substantial improvement in the condition of the distribution networks, with increased gas pipeline throughout capacity. Gas consumed for public services and domestic needs increased by 25 percent in the 4th quarter of 1983 over the same period in the previous year. This year it will grow another 11 percent. In December, 1984 15 million cubic meters of gas can be utilized daily in this republic, a far larger figure than in previous years. Since natural gas is conveyed to Armenia from the northern regions of the country, the cost is considerable. Therefore, efficient utilization of gas is becoming an important economic issue. Many enterprises waste gas and consume beyond target. This not only is a violation of state assets discipline but also denies the republic the possibility of being insured a normal gas supply. Gas is wasted in trying to heat poorly constructed buildings. Thermostats are not being used in buildings. The author states that this alone wastes 10 percent of the total gas consumption. Waste is also caused by malfunctioning central heating systems, and frequently (mainly in villages) private citizens use homemade gas-burning devices.

#### CIVIL AVIATION IN ARMENIA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan LENINYAN UGIOV in Armenian No 11, 1984 carries on pages 62-68 a 3,200-word article by D. Atbashyan, chief of the Armenian Civil Aviation Administration, entitled "The Wings of Soviet Armenia Grow Stronger." The author reviews the history of Armenia's civil aviation, which has grown

particularly rapidly in the last 10-15 years. The carrying of passengers has grown by 46.7 percent, a figure significantly higher than the Aeroflot overall average. Construction of new airports has been a major contributory factor in this growth. More than 1 million passengers were carried by Tu-154 and Tu-142 aircraft from the newly built Arevmtyan Airport in 1981 alone. In 1983 aircraft of the Armenian Administration carried 1,268,000 passengers, 3,200 tons of mail and 12,300 tons of air freight. An important factor in the growth of civil aviation was construction of the Zvartnots Airport, which can handle 2,100 passengers per hour. The facility can simultaneously fuel and service 14 aircraft of different types. In the last 15 years paved runways have been built or existing runways hard-topped at airports in other cities and towns. Today passengers fly from Leninakan to Moscow and 10 other Soviet industrial centers and health resorts. With steadily growing air transport demand in this republic, however, in many areas services fail to meet present capabilities.

The author notes the importance of agricultural aviation and other applied aviation uses, and states that considerable attention is being devoted to matters of flight safety and insuring on-time service.

In coming years the 350-passenger Il-86 as well as the Yak-42 will be serving Armenia. The "Start" automated air traffic control system will be put into operation. System equipment is presently being installed, and personnel are being trained to operate this newest ATC system. Scientists at the Armenia SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Physics have developed the ASISS-007 automated information system, which provides accurate, updated passenger service and reservation information.

#### AIR POLLUTION--FOREMOST ECOLOGICAL PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN ARYASTAN in Armenian on 15 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article published under the heading "Help Protect Armenia's Natural Environment," by Ed Shahiryan, entitled "For Clean Air." The author discusses the importance of environmental protection, especially in Yerevan with its developed industry and heavy car and truck traffic, where the population now tops 1 million. Some chemical enterprises, contrary to planning guidelines, have been built in close proximity to the city proper. Certain plants have either been closed down or have had production cut back in order to reduce harmful emissions. Fifty-nine monitoring stations have been established in Yerevan to check automotive exhaust pollution. The air pollution level remains high, however.

Poor production discipline and poor utilization and maintenance of process equipment sometimes results in large emissions of harmful substances, causing serious air pollution. The situation is poor as regards supplying electrostatic precipitators and scrubbers. The Nairit Scientific Production Association has 16 units installed instead of the needed 47, the Polyvinyl Acetate Plant has 17 instead of 43 and the tire plant has 23 instead of 54. Sixty percent of air pollution in Yerevan is caused by motor vehicles. There are presently approximately 70,000 private cars in Yerevan, not counting government automobiles, plus 25,000-30,000 cars which enter Yerevan daily from elsewhere. One-third of all stationary air-pollution sources in the city are



not equipped with electrostatic precipitators. Many cars and buses, which continue operating even when in need of repair, emit exhaust fumes which enter the vehicle and cause discomfort to the passengers. More than half of the 131 large motor transport entities in the city have not yet established stations for testing and adjusting the amount of carbon monoxide in vehicle exhaust emissions. Observance of air quality protection laws is inadequately monitored. Frequently, guilty parties are fined, but no steps are taken to correct the problem.

#### International

#### BRIEF ARMENPRESS REPORT ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 30 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 250-word Armenpress report entitled "For the Just Cause of the Palestinian People." An official rally dedicated to the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People was held in Armenia on 19 November. Condemning the Israeli Zionists and their imperialist patrons, speakers praised the Palestinian "just" struggle. A Palestinian student enrolled at Armenia's Institute of the National Economy addressed the rally, thanking the Armenian workers and the entire Soviet people for defending the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Political Affairs

ANTI-SHIRKING DECREE EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 2 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by Jalal Suleymanov, a labor inspector for the Education, Higher School and Scientific Administration Trade Union Central Committee, in which changes in the labor laws resulting from the 28 July 1983 decree of the USSR Council of Ministers and CC CPSU "On Additional Measures for the Further Strengthening of Work Discipline" are explained. The objectives of the decree are: "to strengthen the struggle against shirkers at work;" "regular vacation time of workers and officials shirking without an excuse must be shortened according to the days spent shirking;" "a worker or official who is not at work more than 3 hours is to be punished as a shirker;" "workers and officials fired because of regular violations of work discipline, unexcused shirking or coming to work drunk are to be paid at half scale at the new working place for a period of 6 months; if the worker then works conscientiously for 3 months, the administration, with the approval of the trade union committee and taking the opinion of the collective into consideration, can decide to restore him to full salary."

CRITICS CRITICIZED BY WRITERS' PARTY ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 7 November 1984 carries on page 6 an unsigned 800-word report on the election-accounting meeting of the Azerbaijan Writers Union primary party organization. It was noted that "our literary criticism is still not in step with the literary process. Nevertheless, criticism, in its evaluation of literary products, can and must be more active, especially in giving the correct direction to the younger generation." It is added that "the influence of our poetry has grown, but there is also a proliferation of intimate, whining, album-type poetry within it, and a drop in the amount of social motifs. We have few writers interested in poetry, the short story or the novella. One might say the same about publicistic works."

MILITIA ACTIVITY REACHES 'QUALITATIVELY NEW LEVEL'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 10 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Major General (Militia) K. Mammadov, deputy minister of internal affairs, on improvements in the work of the republic's

militia. It is noted that "recently, the activity of the basic sectors of militia service in our republic has risen to a qualitatively new level. The structure and system, administrative forms and methods, and leadership style are constantly improving. Special thought is given to service sectors which fight crime directly and preserve public order, to sections investigating crime and combating the theft of socialist property, to sector inspectors of the militia and to the state automotive inspection. The material-technical base has been strengthened and militia organs are better equipped with criminological technology and communications means."

#### KOMSOMOL TO 'ROOT OUT' COMPLACENCY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 14 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word Azerinform report on the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Komsomol. "At the plenum, it was noted that despite the great possibilities for Komsomol organizations to influence the youth, these are not always exploited effectively." It was added that Komsomol organizations "must root out complacency, formalism and superficiality." Also, "a number of Komsomol committees which have been slow in eliminating existing shortcomings in the ideational-spiritual education of the growing generation in line with party demands were criticized."

#### EXPERIMENTAL FACTORY PARTY ORGANIZATION CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 17 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Musa Aslany on discussions held at the election-accounting meeting of the M. Azizbeyov experimental factory party organization; the factory manufactures tractor and combine motors for agriculture. It was noted that "the party organization was very active in fulfilling last year's plan. But in general the work of the party bureau is not at the level of contemporary demands. This has occurred because the party organization gave no importance to the critical remarks expressed at last year's election-accounting meeting in its subsequent activity and made no effort to eliminate shortcomings. The introduction of suggestions by communists into production was approached apathetically. Political education work among the people was weak. Lectures at schools in the political and economic training system were occasionally skipped or conducted in a formal manner. This year, political training is also unsatisfactory."

#### SHORTCOMINGS EXAMINED BY PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 23 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by A. Akhundov on a recent meeting of Balaken Rayon People's Control activists at which it was noted that "not all discussions at the committee are resulting in decisive action. In some situations discussion of the most actual and important questions is not assured, and the actions of people responsible for permitting shortcomings are not being evaluated in a highly principled manner. The working relationship between groups and posts is weak, workers are unswervingly increasing a serious and principled approach to the work of supervising the administration of laws on water transport with regard to the protection of socialist property

and on allocating responsibility for the theft of peoples property, receiving bribes and inflating figures and preventing waste and embezzlement."

#### FISHING FLEET PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY PROCURATORS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 24 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 250-word Azerinform report on a seminar held for procurators involved in the Caspian region aimed at discussing "questions on strengthening the struggle against violations of the law on protecting fish resources and enforcing the law in the sea and fishing fleet." It was noted that "procuracy-investigation and there are few demands made on freelance workers." It is added that "following the decree on the reinforcement of work discipline of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU work in this sector has slackened off recently even though studies were conducted immediately in a number of administrations and institutions."

#### Economics

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION LAGGING BEHIND PLAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of fulfilling the plan. It is noted that "despite major successes, there are shortcomings and mistakes; a number of institutions, enterprises and sectors are not fulfilling their potential and are not meeting plans and contracts. For example, alternating current electric engines, iron pipe, agricultural machinery, timber, bricks, ferro-concrete assemblages and parts, knitted wear, hosiery, canning and furniture have fallen short of the 9-month plan in terms of production. Data on the amount of production and labor productivity are lower than last year at the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry, Azerneft, and at ferrous metallurgy, machine building and computer institutions. Industry in the cities of Ali Bayramly and Yevlakh are also lagging behind the plan."

#### FUTURE LAND RECLAMATION GOALS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,850-word article by N. Gazybeyov, first deputy minister of the AzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, in which future plans for land reclamation are discussed. It is noted that "according to the 'plan for the development and location of land reclamation and water resources in the AzSSR by the year 2000,' irrigated land in the republic will approach 1,650 hectares. Essentially, the irrigation network in more than 70 percent of this sector will be rebuilt and irrigation machinery will be expanded; in more than 50 percent of the sector the collector-drainage network must be rebuilt, approximately 20 percent of the saline soil must be desalinized, and more than 50 percent of the land must be levelled."

#### CONSUMER GOODS DISTRIBUTION CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 11 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the importance of the proper distribution of consumer goods. It is pointed out that "situations such as



not studying the demands of the population broadly and attentively, permitting interruption in the shipment of goods in high demand into the trade network, clumsiness in maneuvering existing supplies of goods--sometimes allowing them to accumulate for a long time in warehouses--have not yet been eliminated. Supplying the rural population with the most essential goods on time, especially flour, sugar, tea, lightbulbs, electrical equipment, soap, shoes and household tools is not at the necessary level; cheating consumers in price, weight and other abuses are still being revealed." It is added that "the trade network in the republic's mountain rayons has developed weakly. In a number of villages, stores are in inappropriate buildings, even private homes." It is noted that KOMMUNIST has received many letters of complaint in this regard from Lachyn, Kalbajar, Gadabay and Gusar Rayons.

#### NEW CASPIAN FERRY DELIVERED

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 Nov 84 p 2

[Azerinform: "'Sovet Daghytany' in the Caspian"]

[Text] "The number of ships plying the Baku-Krasnovodsk route, the first ferry route in the country, has increased. The 'Sovet Daghytany' ferry, which was built in the Pula Shipyard in Yugoslavia, has arrived in its permanent harbor--the capital of Azerbaijan.

The new ferry, the first in a series being built, differs from its predecessors due to its higher speed and freight handling capability. It covers the distance between Baku and Krasnovodsk 2 hours faster and carries one and one-half more automobiles. Electronic navigation equipment makes it possible to keep the ship exactly on course.

According to the ship's captain, Harry Varidovski, the ferry demonstrated its superior work qualities on the long trip between Yugoslavia and Baku.

This year another ship will be added to the new ferry series. It will be the 'Sovet Tajikistany.'

#### ROBOTICS PROGRAM DISCUSSED AT ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 450-word Azerinform report on discussions held at the Presidium of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences on the "Establishment and Application of Robots, Roboticized Technical Systems and Automated Factories in the Economy of the Azerbaijan SSR: 1984-1990." It is noted that in the decree adopted at the meeting "the technical physics and mathematics department was told that it should study the decree on 'robot technology' of the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Azerbaijan SSR State Planning Committee with the goal of quickly resolving the question of founding a science-teaching center in order to speed up the application of the results of fundamental research and to give scientific-methodological help to related institutions and organizations." Also at the meeting "the provisional plan on the all-round republic scientific-technical program on the



'Establishment and Application of Microprocessor Technology in the Economy of the Azerbaijan SSR: 1984-1990' was examined and approved."

#### PROBLEMS IN LAND RECLAMATION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 30 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,400-word lead editorial stressing the importance of land reclamation to agriculture. It was pointed out that "the Azerbaijan Main Land Reclamation and Water Resource Construction Administration, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the State Vini- and Viticulture Committee and agro-industrial organizations often work disjointedly; they are slow in resolving many important questions pertaining to the development of land reclamation, and they are not making demands on leaders and specialists of irrigation organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the question of operating irrigation systems effectively and increasing the profitability of reclaimed land." It is added that "they must insure the further growth of grain, fodder, fruit and grape products."

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

#### NEW SCIENCE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED BY ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 100-word note announcing the publication of a weekly science newspaper, ELM, which is "the organ of the Presidium of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, its party committee, the committee of the united trade unions and the Komsomol committee." In the first issue, "one of the articles is devoted to problems of increasing the profitability of research conducted by scientific administrations." The newspaper is published in Azerbaijani and Russian.

#### SCHOOL REFORM ADMINISTRATORS MEET IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 10 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by K. Alakparov on the first meeting of the republic Council of Rayon and City Peoples Education Department Heads in connection with "the implementation of the 'Basic directions of general education and trade school reforms.' K.N. Rahimov, AzSSR minister of education, said that "much work has to be done in the sector of strengthening the material base of the school. Some education departments are not seriously engaged in this problem. We have also not completely gained the close participation of the public in school construction." It is also pointed out that the network of institutions for pre-school children must be expanded, and added that "construction of pre-school children's institutions is being done slowly in a number of places." The Council is to meet once every quarter in order to discuss matters relevant to school reform.

#### POET HAILED FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION THEMES

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 16 November 1984 carries on page 6 an 850-word article by M. Jafar on the works of the contemporary Azerbaijani poet Bakhtiyar Vahabzade. It is noted that "the poet

is concerned about the fate of his southern brothers and sisters who were the first, more than 50 years ago, to rise up in struggle against colonialistic tyranny for national liberation and independence and who have made countless sacrifices on this road; he is also concerned about the fate of peoples who are conducting a struggle for the same great ideas. This concern is the concern of the people of which he is a part, and is an expression of the people's humanism and internationalism."

#### ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT IN CHILDREN' EDUCATION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 22 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Soltansalim Akhundov on the role of the social environment on children's education; the social environment is defined as "the individuals surrounding the child, showing concern for him and creating the conditions for his development." It is pointed out that "in most families there are definite rules and a regime for the child's upbringing. But one cannot forget the negative influences of the street, the quarter, the park and the bazaar on the child's personality." Noting that often there is an incompatibility between pedagogical influence and the environmental influence, it is added that "children, especially teenagers, are interested in these incompatible aspects; instead of distancing themselves from them or approaching them critically, they attempt to display characteristics of these negative aspects in their behavior and conduct." After giving examples wherein adolescents have been led into smoking, drinking and petty crime, it is added that "we often see flaws in the environment and their negative influence on the child's mentality, but we find it difficult to eliminate or reform them. In this work one must act jointly with militia workers, commissions for children's education under housing administrations, people's deputies and people's guards in a timely manner."

#### STRONGER CONTROLS OVER MUSIC URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 30 November 1984 carries on page 5 an unsigned 500-word article on the election-accounting meeting of the primary party organization of the Azerbaijan Composers Union. It is noted that "in the past, the basic objective of our composers has been to bring actual problems to the fore in their works, to write serious works on political themes and to broaden the scope of their artistic interests." It is added that "there is still much work to be done. The party bureau's control over concert organizations, especially the Azerbaijan State Philharmonic and Azkontsert which are the basic centers for the communication of our music, is weak. Perhaps this is a consequence of the fact that performers with inadequate professional preparation are finding their way to the concert stage and corrupting the taste of the listener by performing songs devoid of social objectives, which are banal and intimate and which violate the purity of our performing art through the use of Indian and Persian vocal modes."

#### CONFERENCE ON SOCIALIST REALISM HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 30 November 1984 carries on page 7 a 1,000-word article by Vagif Veriyev and Rasim Mirzayev on the September conference on "Socialist Realism and Problems in the Development

of a Multi-National Soviet Literature." The conference was sponsored jointly by the Azerbaijan State University and the Nizami Institute of Literature. "Close to 80 representatives coming from the higher schools and other scientific centers of our republic as well as Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, Yerevan, Frunze, Tashkent, Ashkhabad, Tomsk, Saratov, Kemerovo, Kazan, Chelyabinsk and other cities came to give papers." At the meeting, talks were held on the concept of the positive hero, the relationship of romanticism to socialist realism and expressions of socialist realism in national literatures. Conference participants stressed that "the time has come to establish an all-Union scientific center for the planned and systematic study of the problems of socialist realism through the joint efforts of all the specialists."

#### International

##### AZERI WORK ON TURKISH REVOLUTION PUBLISHED IN TURKEY

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 2 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 450-word article by A. Arzu on the publication of Yusif Vazir Chamanzaminli's story "Zeybek Gyzy" which is "a statement by a Soviet writer calling the Turkish workers and intelligentsia to unity and victory" during the Turkish revolution. It is noted that "the Turkish reader has been unaware of Yusif Vazir's 'Zeybek Gyzy' for many years. He has also been unaware that Azerbaijani Soviet literature has given spiritual support to Turkish workers in their most difficult days and has called them to a brighter future." It is added that "this story of our great writer attracted the attention of Ibrahim Bozyel, the owner and chief editor of KARDAS EDEBIYATLAR which is published in Turkey, and he translated the story into Anatolian Turkish. The story appeared in the August issue of TURK EDEBIYATI."

##### HARVARD JOURNAL TO PUBLISH AZERBAIJANI TURKOLOGISTS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 2 November 1984 carries on page 5 an unsigned 250-word article noting that "the scientific exchange between the republic Manuscript Fund and foreign countries has taken on a broad dimension. In this context, the scientific exchange with Turkologists at Harvard University in the United States is especially interesting. It is not by chance that a group of workers at the republic Manuscript Fund, together with other Soviet Turkologists, has been invited to participate in the preparation of two special jubilee issues of a scientific-theoretical collection of articles, entitled 'Research in Turkology,' which is published by the Turkic language faculty of the university." The collection will contain articles by Shamil Jamshidov and Azizagha Mammadov.

##### SYRIAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION IN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 300-word Azerinform report on the visit of a Syrian delegation headed by Mahammad Abdulla, a member of the Executive Bureau of the General Farmers' Union of Syria. The delegation was invited to the USSR by the USSR Union of Agricultural Workers. In an interview, Abdulla said that "ambassadors from the Soviet Union--workers, engineers and agricultural workers primarily from

Azerbaijan--are giving us much help in the development of the national economy of our republic, for example, in agriculture and the oil industry. The knowledge gained by Syrian experts who received higher education in the USSR is being successfully applied at work." The delegation met with officials at the Ministry of Agriculture and talked with the Sheykhul-Islam Allahshukur Pashazade at the Spiritual Administration for Transcaucasian Muslims.

#### POET DREAMS OF IRANIAN AZERBAIJANI POET

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 23 November 1984 carries on page 4 a poem by Fazail Ismayyl entitled "Shahriyar." (Shahriyar is one of the most prominent poets of Iranian Azerbaijan). In the poet's dream, he is sitting with Shahriyar at his home in Iran. Shahriyar asked him: "Tell me, how did you cross the Araz?"



Political Affairs

STALIN WAS 'UNPARALLELED' IN WRITING CHARACTER RATINGS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 November 1984 carries on pages 1-2 Georgian CP Deputy Audit Commission Chairman P. Makharadze's 2,900-word article on the vital importance of the party "kharakteristika" [character rating], its ideal form and content. To illustrate, he quotes lines from Lenin's rating of Yakov Sverdlov and Lenin's answer to the party questionnaire regarding his own contributions to the revolution. In addition, the Baku Gorkom's rating of Sergey Kirov is quoted in full. A brief passage calls Stalin "unparalleled" in the writing of character ratings, citing lines from his appraisal of Georgiy Kotovskiy and Feliks Dzerzhinskiy.

The author then discourses at length on what the "kharakteristika" should NOT be. All too often, the exercise is tailored to a foregone purpose. If the purpose is to advance the particular subject of the assessment, shortcomings are glossed over; if the person is slated for demotion or dismissal, his negative aspects will be emphasized and his virtues ignored; hackneyed phrases predominate in either case. These flaws in the process were dwelled on by Shevardnadze, who noted that the rating should assess the subject's modesty, work style, decisiveness, ability to lead by example (not by fiat), and, not least, his performance as a model family man.

Makharadze compared the evil of sycophancy to such once-dreaded diseases as the plague and malaria. These latter have been conquered but "a leader who is surrounded by sycophants is sitting on a powder keg." The remedy is to make the character rating fair, to the point and no holds barred.

CITY, RAYON NEWSPAPERS MUST FIGHT AGAINST 'PRIVATE-OWNERISM'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 November 1984 carries on page 2 under the rubric "Concreteness, Aim and Effectiveness of Publications" and the logo "Rayon and City Newspapers" an unattributed 2,400-word survey of a number of local newspapers, assessing their militancy and initiative, investigative vigor and their ability to spearhead the struggle against various negative phenomena, in particular "private-ownership tendencies," also harmful traditions, illegal economic activities, official inaction and other aspects of mis- or malfeasance. KUTAISI, KUTAISSKAYA PRAVDA and some others are singled out. A number of other local organs,



however, come in for criticism for "shunning tough issues" and being content just to report on findings discussed at People's Control, raykom and buro meetings, for example. These latter newspapers include GANAKHLEBULI MESKHETI (Adigeni Rayon), GANAKHLEBULI ABASHA (Abasha), TKIBULI, newspapers in Ambrolauri, Khobi and elsewhere. Emphasis is also placed on the necessity of making the material both hard-hitting and interesting to readers.

#### NEW RUBRIC: TBILISI AS 'LABORATORY OF ADVANCED EXPERIENCE'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 November 1984 introduces on page 2 a new rubric, "Tbilisi--A Republic Laboratory of Advanced Experience"[i.e., in the style and methods of party leadership]. The 300-word introduction to the features, accompanied by a quote from Shevardnadze's speech at the 39th City Party Conference, states that it will focus primarily on preparations for a "worthy greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress."

G. Gvishiani's 1,200-word article reports a Kalinin (Tbilisi) Raykom round table--traditional since last year--participated in by officials representing ministries, departments, various enterprises and schools and institutions located in the rayon. This year's gathering included Procurement Minister Chanukvadze, Education Minister Kinkladze, Light Industry Minister Gantsemlidze, Food Industry Minister Kontselidze, the head of Tsekavshiri, and others. Topics included such matters as street maintenance and district beautification as well as "sponsorship" help for schools and similar institutions. One of the main foci, elaborated on by procurement Minister Chanukvadze, was the success of the "Parents Societies" program that was initiated in the rayon and has spread elsewhere in the republic. Promoted by the various enterprises and sectors, it encourages parents and their children to meet and give an account of themselves in terms of school work and civic endeavor, and it has yielded benefits. These include registration and job placement of many formerly idle youngsters.

G. Kharebashvili's 1,600-word piece reports a recent meeting of young communists in First of May Rayon (Tbilisi) to discuss the improvement of youth indoctrination work and related matters. It is significant that young communists total 1,060 or 10 percent of the rayon's party ranks, and a special section has been created for them. Topics discussed include discipline problems, the critical responsibility borne by "recommenders" for party membership, the necessity of fighting bourgeois ideology, strengthening internationalist patriotism and the like.

#### HOUSEHOLD PLOT FARMERS WRONGLY EVICTED FROM OWN 'EDEN'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 November 1984 carries on page 3 regular satirist Rezo Dvalishvili's 1,300-word article concerning "unprincipled" actions by the Gardabani Rayispolkom and the Sartichala Vegetable and Vineyard Sovkhoz which resulted in large number of household farmers being wrongfully evicted from sovkhoz lands they had transformed into a veritable "Eden" through their own sweat and labor. Acting high-handedly on a questionable rayispolkom decision and in contravention to Fruit and Vegetable Ministry and Council of Ministers' rulings on such matters, sovkhoz director G. Mukhiashvili proceeded, between 1982 and the present, to

"relocate" 109 households, cut down valuable fruit and nut trees and uproot vineyards, all ostensibly for the sake of "massivization" of the sovkhoz. Director Mukhiashvili's tactics included cajolery, threats and outright force; he brought in bulldozers to raze household plots and threatened to institute proceedings against recalcitrant farmers. During the "redistribution" of lands, "certain persons" were awarded tracts they didn't have coming to them, while others lost all they had. In addition, the fair recompense for value which was originally stipulated in the decision "couldn't be complied with owing to lack of funds"! A lot of individuals have been hurt, land use laws have been violated; the environment, the people and the state have all suffered moral and material damage. Investigation is continuing.

#### ENUKIDZE CRITICIZES MEDIA AT JOURNALISTS PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 November 1984 devotes nearly all of page 2 to Georgian CP Central Committee Secretary G. Enukidze's 4,600-word article examining and criticizing the performance and effectiveness of the republic's newspapers, journals, radio and television. The article is based on his speech at the expanded plenum of the board of the Georgian Journalists' Union on 12 September. With due acknowledgement of the progress that has been made in the past few years (a number of republic and local newspapers and journals are cited in particular), Enukidze points out that "we cannot stand still." It is the duty of all sectors of the media to examine pluses and minuses in society and the economy and in all localities, not just the capital city (geographical imbalance is a persistent problem). ZARYA VOSTOKA is cited as a model of good editorial planning, which more publications ought to try to emulate.

Georgian media have slackened in the fight against such evils as "private-ownership" and the "petty bourgeois mentality" in recent years. The local newspapers especially ought to have a regular "anti-bourgeois" rubric, for example. The media must not shun burning social concerns but must spearhead efforts to resolve problems, "get out of the office," help promote scientific-technical progress and perfect socialist society and cultural building. All too few journalists have a clear grasp of, for example, important economic experiments that are going on.

Much of the printed and broadcast material is "provincial" and undistinguished in quality, and it hurts the media's prestige. This in part reflects inadequate professional training and requires better efforts by Tbilisi State University's School of Journalism and by the Journalists' Union.

A major defect of the Georgian media is lack of variety and rear interest, both on the domestic and the international scene, and young readers especially are turned off. "Make no mistake, our ideological enemies take advantage of this fact to stuff all kinds of nonsense into the heads of some of our ideologically immature young people..." In this context, "unfortunately, our counter-propaganda is not yet adequately well-argued and convincing, and we have failed to give a fitting response to bourgeois propaganda's...lies and slanderous information." In addition, "most...of our international commentators lack competence, the ability to convince, some of them lack political acumen... Most of their commentaries are poorly substantiated, and

their facts are often outdated...[or] too emotional, slanted and unobjective." The same must be said of domestic affairs. More young specialists need to be trained in these matters.

Enukidze goes on to discuss TV and radio programming errors, the need to pay more attention to the activities of local newspapers (KOMUNISTI has a recurring rubric on this subject), the need for local media to develop their "own voice" rather than just ape the central organs, the continuing shortage of rural journalists who have the requisite diploma and a number of other matters.

#### PARTY MEMBER EXPELLED FOR AVOIDING WORLD WAR II SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 November 1984 carries on page 2 Sh. Klibadze's 1,300-word account of a character rating session held by the party organization of the Chkhirauli Secondary School in the Chiatura Zone to examine the worthiness of one of its members, mathematics teacher Grigol Chachanidze. It was disclosed that he (or his parents) had falsified his age by 4 years in order to keep him out of World War II, and his true age was also concealed in 1964 when he was accepted into the party. Only on reaching retirement age did he "dig up" the real data of his birth in order to receive a pension, according to the minutes of the meeting. All who took part in the session condemned his cowardly and traitorous action and it was voted that he be expelled. Some of his other character flaws and shortcomings were also discussed, although to be sure he had his good points and at one time or another had held responsible party posts.

#### Economics

#### PROSPECTS, PROBLEMS IN LIGHT OF RECLAMATION PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 November 1984 has a 1,500-word front-page editorial on the prospects and problems of Georgia's reclamation program in light of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 20th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum calling for new efforts in that direction. Chernenko's plenum remarks in praise of Georgia's contributions to the Food Program impose special obligations in that regard (Shevardnadze's remarks at the Georgian CP Central Committee plenum are also quoted briefly).

Figures are given on present and projected hectareage of reclaimed/irrigated and drained lands in Georgia and it is stated that the rapprochement of agro-industrial and reclamation interests has already yielded benefits. In addition, figures show that capital investments in irrigation systems have been increased dramatically in the last few years.

Nevertheless, the republic is by no means close to realizing even its present potential. Farmers and managers in a number of districts (several rayons are named) have failed to utilize systems and structures properly and to carry out timely and effective cropping measures. As a result, wheat and melon yields in Signakhi and Akhmeta rayons, for example, are much lower on irrigated land than on dry land. Introduction of automation and mechanization has been slow, as has been work with the kind of small-scale reclamation that is eminently



suitable for Georgia's conditions. The "collective contract brigade" form needs to be promoted more vigorously; some RAPO's have been lax in this regard and the matter of pay and incentives needs attention.

Reclaimed lands in the Colchidian Lowland have yielded less than anticipated and more effort is needed by all hands. In particular, drained areas frequently are allowed to deteriorate and need to be reclaimed all over again.

#### TKVARCHELI COAL ADMINISTRATION'S PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 November 1984 carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,100-word article on the Tkvarcheli Coal Mining Administration's prospects and problems in the context of the recently drafted program of social and economic development of the coal industry through 1990. Although the Tkvarcheli mines' productivity has declined since its big post-war surge (until 1957), Tkvarcheli Gorkom First Secretary K. Salia denies that the district is in a permanent decline: Although the coal is increasingly harder to mine, "We have about 30 years' reserves left." Moreover, the USSR coal authorities have promised to start building a new mine in the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan. It will be costly--24 million rubles--and take 5 or 6 years, but it will be worth it to Georgia's metallurgy and power industries.

Meanwhile, Tkvarcheli is in need of more manpower, including various mining specialties and engineers. Trade schools providing training in these fields lack the requisite material base, unfortunately. The author urges that the Georgian Polytechnic's branch school of mining engineering be revived.

Other problems include a chronic shortage of spare parts for machinery and equipment, also transport. The administration's financial situation is not good: it owes debts to its electrical power and materials suppliers and also has bank loans to pay off.

#### RAPO EXPERIMENT HARMONIZES INTERESTS, BOOSTS OUTPUT, EFFICIENCY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word interview with Dmanisi Raykom First Secretary V. Beridze and RAPO Chairman A. Mikeladze, conducted by T. Kavtaradze of the Academy's Institute of Economics and Law, concerning that rayon's ongoing experiment (2 years now) designed to harmonize territorial and sectorial interests and improve RAPO management.

Analysis had shown that despite extensive bank credit, cancellation of old debts and increased investments, plan fulfillment, sales and worker remuneration were steadily declining and workers were going outside the district to work elsewhere.

Accordingly, a collective contract system was instituted along with other innovations. The result has been higher output per worker, enabling a beneficial reduction-in-force, bigger yields overall and much better cash and in-kind remuneration (figures are given, particularly on potato farming). Cooperative arrangements with the private sector--now involving 67 percent of

individual farmers--have also proved successful. To insure labor discipline and better work performance, mechanizers and unit leaders are issued "violation tickets" for goofing off on the job, absenteeism, shoddy work and the like and these are taken into account when the time of payment-in-kind comes.

The transformation of the administrative scheme has replaced "sectorial" units and departments with "production-economic" complexes and all units operate on a cost accounting basis. Each production-economic segment, responsible for its own link in the chain of sectors, deals with the others much as sellers and buyers, settling accounts with each other by means of "receipts" which are submitted to the kolkhoz accounting office on the 25th of each month. A booklet of receipts is issued to each unit at the first of the year; production links are assigned "limited" receipts, while service units get "unlimited" booklets. Thus, each farm has an "accounts settling center" in which each unit has its own account. The regulations governing this system also spell out the distribution of profits (units retain 40 percent). Figures comparing a number of indicators in the last 2 years with those of 1980 attest to the success of the experiment.

Despite one or two snags, the experiment has proved itself and is to be continued. Soon a rayon computer center will be set up to further enhance coordination of all aspects.

#### POLLS SHOW CONSUMER SERVICES 'UNSATISFACTORY' DESPITE MINISTRY CLAIMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 November 1984 carries on page 2 under the logo of the Georgian CP Central Committee's Center for the Study, Shaping and Forecasting of Public Opinion, Consumer Services Minister V.A. Sobolev's 1,200-word article examining pluses and minuses in the sector, followed by an 800-word "commentary" calling ministry claims of progress into question.

Minister Sobolev acknowledges that consumer services are less than satisfactory, especially in outlying areas and small villages. Part of it is due to the laxity and apathy of local managers and officials, who are slow to undertake cadre training and try innovations. At the same time, it must be remembered that many of Georgia's villages (unlike, say, those in Russia or the Ukraine) tend to be scattered, small and remote and cannot economically support fuller facilities and services. The remedy has been to set up a network of "pickup" outlets, which, however, require facilities and telephone links that are all too often lacking. Services, therefore, tend to be concentrated in rayon centers, which are overstaffed and overworked while outlying hamlets go begging.

Nevertheless, progress has been made since the joint Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian Council of Ministers decree called for improvement in the sector. Formerly its base consisted mostly of individual shops; these have now been largely consolidated into large specialized associations and trusts. More types of services are available. Ten-year figures show services have more than doubled in ruble value.



Letters from customers, of course, still reflect dissatisfaction with shortcomings and violations and the appropriate organs in the system are doing what they can to investigate cases and punish those responsible. But the relevant inspectorates and other monitoring and control bodies need the help of the public: violations and shortcomings need to be reported if they are to be acted upon. With respect to future plans, Sobolev cites projected figures and notes that although consolidation is to continue, increasing efforts will be made to establish small outlets and pickup points near homes and jobs.

The "Our Commentary" segment of the feature refers to a Georgian CP Central Committee meeting which examined public opinion polls regarding what progress has been made in consumer services since the 26 November 1976 Georgian CP Central Committee decree on same. It was determined that the shortcomings had not been eradicated and that there was "a certain discrepancy between the ministry's claims and the actual facts," and the Central Committee noted that "acknowledgement of shortcomings" is not enough to insure real improvement. Polls in Georgia's highland districts, especially, revealed a sense of little or no progress. The pickup points there provided few services, and in any case the local kolkhozes failed to provide adequate facilities for them. Polls also expressed dissatisfaction with the quality of the services; a large percentage of work orders were simply never done. "A substantial percentage of the public feels that the situation has worsened during the period. The opinion of 71 percent of ministry officials that consumer services have improved is not in accord with the public's assessment."

#### 'POTI EXPERIMENT' YIELDS BENEFITS, SPARKS INTEREST ELSEWHERE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 November 1984 carries on page 4 R. Rusia's 700-word feature "News from Poti," much of which dwells on the continuing benefits of the "Poti Experiment" and growing interest in it all over the USSR. A store created by the Territorial-Intersectorial Association and subordinated to the Fishermen's Co-op, for example, sells only products made in Poti--from food items to drygoods such as trellises, clothing, paper goods, linens and hardware. Interest in the experiment elsewhere in the USSR is attested by the 115 delegations so far that have come down from 66 cities, including Termez (Uzbekistan), Liyepaya, Obninsk, Rybachiye and Leninabad. Another passage deals with improvement in the city's bus transportation system, including a centralized monitoring facility ("Nalmas") that can keep track of 100 buses within a 15-kilometer radius and replace or repair disabled vehicles. Drivers have two-way telephone contact. The system was set up at the initiative of the Territorial-Intersectorial Association.

#### HIGHLAND REVIVAL REQUIRES SPECIALIZED FARM MACHINERY, TECHNIQUES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 November 1984 carries on page 2 Academician Rapiel Dvali's 1,500-word article on the urgent need to develop farm machinery and techniques specially designed for optimal agricultural practices in Georgia's highlands, where party- and government-sponsored revival is proceeding apace but where very low farm mechanization hampers progress. In recent years, the Kutaisi Tractor Plant has geared up to meet increased needs, but unfortunately little has been done to insure that

the machinery and equipment are suitable for a variety of types of highland terrain and soils and that they are used properly. The right equipment, used correctly, is supposed to make the cultivated land parcels even easier to work. Mistakes such as using conventional equipment on mountain slopes, however, have made conditions worse and even destroyed fine terraces created in the past by primitive methods.

The author urges the creation of a special organ to oversee and coordinate the necessary efforts in the newly resettled highland districts, making particular villages into "proving grounds" for new machinery and techniques.

#### WIND EROSION CONTROL TECHNIQUES, EQUIPMENT SLOW TO CATCH ON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 November 1984 carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article by Candidates of Agricultural Science A. and L. Chachava, senior scientific associates in the Land Cultivation Scientific-Research Institute's Samgori Experimental Farm, concerning highly effective techniques and equipment that have been developed over a period of years to control wind erosion on cultivated farmlands. The new system, which includes cultivation methods that retain most of the stubble and do not turn the soil, and the implements necessary to perform them, is described in some detail. Years of experimentation and field testing show that wind erosion of valuable topsoil can be reduced virtually to zero. Figures are also cited to show that crop yields are higher and costs are lower on lands that are farmed by the system. The main areas focused on in the article are in East Georgia's Sagaredzho, Gardabani and Signakhi rayons, where wind erosion is especially bad: hundreds of tons of topsoil are blown away every year. Some districts have taken the scientists' recommendations to heart, vigorously adopted the system and have profited from it. Others, unfortunately, have been slow to take it up--even though Selkhoztekhnika has made the necessary implements available--and are content to work the land in the same old way.

#### HIGHWAY EXPANSION NEEDED TO KEEP UP WITH AUTOMOTIVE USE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by K. Mchedlishvili, a docent in the Polytechnic Institute's Highways Department, on the need for a major, long-term effort to expand and upgrade Georgia's highway network which, though one of the best developed (proportionately) in the USSR, is falling behind the republic's increasing use of automobiles, in particular the rising number of privately owned cars.

Private car ownership has risen seven-fold since 1970 to a total of 370,000 or 63 per thousand inhabitants (second in the USSR after Estonia), and now one out of every three families owns one. It is estimated that the total number of vehicles in the republic will triple by the year 2000, at which time every family will have its own car and the share of state and institutional vehicles will decline. Although it would be wrong to aim for "hypertrophic automobilization" as in the West, motor vehicles nevertheless constitute a vital social and economic factor.

Georgia's paved highway network is second best in the USSR (again, after Estonia) in terms of quality and proportional mileage, yet its traffic intensity is about 2.5 times the norm, and about 30 percent of all traffic is "in transit" from other republics, in particular Armenia and Azerbaijan. As a result, average speeds are only about 30 to 35 kilometers per hour--very uneconomical. Because of poor design relative to the republic's prevailing terrain, Georgia's accidental death and injury rates are the third worst in the USSR and 6 to 8 times worse than typical "developed foreign countries." Efforts to correct the situation and bring the highway network into line with the number of vehicles and the level of intensity will be time-consuming and costly. Meanwhile drivers and pedestrians need to be educated better: the republic's drivers "characteristically" flout regulations and "consider traffic signals and signs a personal insult" (this is "not slander"--drivers from elsewhere in the USSR are astonished and dismayed by Georgians' driving habits).

The author goes on to propose that the republic's main east-west highway be rebuilt and expanded to two lanes each way, the roadways in each direction to be built 50 to 60 meters apart and have connections every 4 or 5 kilometers. Other structures should be built as part of the project to permit eventual widening up to eight lanes, as increasing traffic warrants, into the 21st century. This will, of course, require substantial materials, funding and manpower and work on its needs to start soon. Local materials and labor should be used as far as possible (reference is made to "the experience of the 1920's" in the use of local manpower), but construction detachments should also be brought in from Armenia, Azerbaijan (which account for about 30 percent of Georgia's highway traffic), and other republics, just as Georgian detachments are now helping build up the infrastructure in Vologda Oblast.

Unless this effort is undertaken soon, the author warns, a real traffic jam could begin building in 3 or 4 years, leading to even more deaths and injuries and lower transport efficiency, as well as negative impact on living and agricultural conditions along roadways. He adds, as an aside, that "restricting private ownership of automobiles" is not a feasible alternative.

#### INTEGRATED BRIGADES PROPOSED TO SPEED SCIENTIFIC IMPLEMENTATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Technical Sciences Dr. T. Khopria, head of the Georgian Academy of Sciences Scientific Center of Chemical Metallization, on the need to create "interdepartmental, integrated, integral-process training-scientific brigades (temporary collectives)" which would collaborate in all stages of research and development, from drawing board through to testing and practical adoption, of scientific and technical innovations. Such brigades would consist in large part of young students, researchers, designers, manufacturing workers, testers and others engaged in all stages of development and implementation. The idea would be to break down departmental barriers and insure harmony of interests of all elements concerned. The author describes in some detail the successful efforts of his own center to get a new metallizing process adopted that substituted inexpensive alloys for costly gold and silver, and the opposition they encountered at first from management in various relevant sectors.



## Social and Cultural Affairs

### GVETADZE ON MVD'S HISTORY, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 November 1984 carries on page 2 on the occasion of Soviet Militia Day, Internal Affairs Minister Guram Gvetadze's 2,200-word article sketching the ministry's glorious history since it was formed 67 years ago, its contributions to the establishment of Soviet rule, its services during the "difficult" era of collectivization and the Great Patriotic War, the Georgian MVD's accomplishments in recent years, and certain shortcomings.

In the early years of Soviet rule, along with ordinary criminal work, the MVD fought effectively against counter-revolutionary bands. During the war it had to deal with deserters and provocateurs as well as thievery and criminal gangs. One Lt. Gen. G.T. Karanadze, a Georgian militia officer, served heroically at Sevastapol and behind enemy lines in the Crimea. He was also "one of the organizers" of Soviet security at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam. Georgian militia officers Nachkebia and Vashakidze are also named as having been on hand at Tehran [there is no mention of Stalin].

In the present era the Georgian MVD has been made stronger thanks to the party's and government's concern and help; reference is made to decrees strengthening MVD cadres and material-technical base. The 1983 decree establishing "political organs" throughout the MVD has yielded many benefits.

Figures are presented on the improving "operational situation": grave crimes such as aggravated assault and rape are down and a number of criminal gangs and rings have been broken up in Tbilisi, Rustavi and elsewhere. Particular attention has been focused on "gastrolyors"--Georgian criminals who operate outside the republic and bring discredit on their homeland. Narcotics distribution centers and importation channels are another point of special effort.

Gvetadze makes note of the contributions made by the 25 year old Druzhina program, also by workers in the arts and the media in promoting a favorable image of the militia and its work. The MVD's own Public Opinion Institute, formed 18 years ago, has been effective 'n both determining and shaping public attitudes toward law enforcement organs.

A number of shortcomings are mentioned. Turnover is a problem. Average length of service of criminal investigation cadres is only 3 years, which means that experience and training are less than desired in that sector. Corruption does persist, including bribery and cover-up. Many units have been lax toward their "prophylactic" duties in regard to shirkers, domestic squabbles and the like.

### MONUMENT PROTECTION HEAD OPPOSES FURTHER TBILISI GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 Novembr 1984 carries on page 4 V. Mardaleishvili's 1,700-word interview with Irakli Tsitsishvili, an Architecture Department head in the Georgian Polytechnic Institute who has

for the past 6 years served as head of the Main Scientific-Production Administration for the Protection and Utilization of Georgia's Monuments. A respected public figure who has won many honors, Tsitsishvili also served with distinction as an officer during the Great Patriotic War (Stalingrad, crossing the Dnepr and elsewhere). He cites a number of accomplishments in rebuilding, restoring and repairing various important historical and cultural monuments in recent years, noting, however, that his administration is still deluged with mail from disgruntled persons who are exercised about some neglected monument or other, often closing their eyes to what has actually been done and the magnitude of the effort.

In one passage, Tsitsishvili states that he is "categorically against" the continued construction of resident "massivs" in Tbilisi which, inter alia, do nothing to enhance the city's character. He contrasts the practice with that of such world gems as San Francisco, London and New York, which have not added a single square meter to their area for years, opting instead to "grow through internal reconstruction." He makes reference, in this regard, to a decree which was supposed to slow down migration to Tbilisi, yet the city continues to grow. The republic's leaders must take steps to "straighten out the situation" and focus on reviving Georgia's near-depopulated highlands, by offering better conditions and building enterprises to create jobs.

Pressed to tell more about his exploits 40 years ago in World War II, Tsitsishvili pleads that he prefers to look to the future, not to the past.

#### GEORGIA'S MULTINATIONAL MAKE-UP AN 'OBJECTIVE REALITY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word editorial on the occasion of the awarding of the Order of Lenin to Georgia--its third--celebrating the republic's great strides in economic and cultural development as well as in combating negative phenomena "in the past 12 years." Reference is made to Chernenko's visit in late October 1982 as well as the CPSU Central Committee decree of June 1982, also the Georgievsk Bicentennial of 1983. A recurrent theme in the editorial is "people's friendship," and emphasis is placed on the necessity of fostering Leninist friendship themes in the ideological work of party organizations. In the words of Shevardnadze, "The multinational make-up of our republic is an objective reality which requires a concrete approach, concrete analysis, the working out of the strategy and tactics of developing international relations under present day conditions, in the era of mature socialism, characterized by integration of the national and the international, as the fusion of the international and the national grows increasingly stronger as we progress toward communism."

#### ADJARIAN SETTLERS HELP REVIVE DISTRICT; 'FIT IN WELL'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 November 1984 carries on page 3 three items, totalling 1,900-words, focusing on successful efforts to revive near-depopulated districts in recent years by inducing former inhabitants to return to their former homes, also settling Adjarian families in sparsely settled districts of other rayons.



G. Sisauri's and D. Gergishvili's 500-word article reports on the economic and cultural progress achieved in mountainous Tusheti (highland Akhmeta Rayon), including the building of roads, providing electricity and TV service, building schools and encouraging revival of economic activities advantageous to the district, especially sheep raising. Most of the people who have decided to live and work there are original inhabitants who left years ago, or their descendants.

O. Putkaradze's 700-word piece focuses on the region traditionally known as Meskheti, chiefly Adigeni Rayon, and the successful settlement of over 200 families from Adjara's Khulo and Shuakhevi rayons in the past 3 years. New villages have sprung up and old ones that were in decline have been revived thanks to this infusion.

Many Adjarians work as machinery operators, in the services and "in child care." There have been inter-marriages and new children are being born. Thus the ancient Meskheti district, whose inhabitants, homes, farms and churches bore the brunt of savage invaders for centuries, is reviving and prospering.

Dzh. Kurkhuli's 700-word piece extols the virtues and opportunities of Tetrtskaro Rayon, a district where peoples as diverse as Georgians, Ossetians, Greeks and Armenians live and work harmoniously together and hold frequent inter-ethnic gatherings and cultural events. The district has suffered from underpopulation in the past, despite its excellent soil and water conditions as well as its cultural heritage (i.e. churches). This is largely due to its difficult terrain--it includes three distinct climatic zones--and lack of communications. Now, however, people are beginning to settle there and engage in livestock farming (the local feed potential is substantial), with much focus on co-op arrangements in which, for example, individual farmers are allotted 4 kilograms of feed for every kilogram of meat produced. Figures on sales of livestock products to the state are encouraging. One local cultural monument, the church at Gudarekhi, is now undergoing restoration.

#### VILLAGE KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS WALK OFF JOB, LOCK BUILDING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 November 1984 carries on page 3 under the regular People's Control rubric "The People's Watchful Eye," among a number of other accounts, V. Tsirekidze's 500-word report of villagers' complaints in Nanari, Lentekhi Rayon, that workers in the local kindergarten had walked off the job and locked the place for 28 days last summer, leaving the children unattended and their parents unable to go to work at the height of the summer farm work season. People's Control investigators found that the kindergarten workers had grown lax and irresponsible and were resentful of their new manager's "demanding tone." They agreed among themselves to walk off the job and lock the building. It was also found that the Khopuri village ispolkom had done nothing at all about the matter. In fact, the striking workers continued to be paid while off the job. Now, directives and orders have been handed down, and the workers' fitness for their jobs is being examined.

## GEORGIAN LANGUAGE, LITERATURE EXAMS 'TOO COMPLICATED'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 November 1984 carries on page 2 Docent Natela Onashvili's 2,000-word article criticizing the present quality and level of Georgian language and literature exams administered to secondary school graduates and applicants for VUZ enrollment, which are unnecessarily complex. A 200-word editorial introduction makes reference to an article on this subject that appeared in the March 1983 issue of the teachers journal SKOLA DA TSKHOVREBA [School and Life], in which the examinations were characterized as "deliberately complicated" and in effect "punitive." So far, no really effective measures have been undertaken to correct the situation. Docent Onashvili lists by title several typical examination themes administered in recent years (e.g., "The Active Life Stance in the Works of Ilia Chavchavadze") and points out that even advanced VUZ students, let alone secondary school graduates, would find it virtually impossible to deal competently with such themes under exam conditions. She muses that exams of this sort would seem to be designed either to "bewilder students or to display the philological pretensions of those who think them up." In any case, the portion of the secondary school curriculum devoted to the Georgian classics is hardly sufficient to prepare students for the ordeal. The practice is incompatible with the goal of instilling knowledge and love for the Georgian literary heritage, and in addition it compels would-be students to resort to tutors in order to qualify.

## PHARMACEUTICALS HANDBOOK, FIRST IN GEORGIA, PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 November 1984 carries on page 4 Gr. Glonti's 500-word review of an important new book, "Practical Pharmacotherapy," the first of its kind in Georgian. Edited by V. Aladashvili and M. Kandelaki and published by Ganatleba, it lists the ingredients, characteristics and application of 1,034 of the most widely used medical compounds, including some foreign ones. Names are given in Georgian, Russian and Latin and there is a Georgian-Latin subject index as well as special indices.

Considering that "there are some 3,500 medical compounds" in use and that more are added or dropped from time to time, Glonti urges that the reference be revised and republished periodically, also that future editions include information on storage and useful life of the compounds, toxicity and more information on foreign compounds (what country makes them and the like). The reviewer also laments that the present work was printed in only 10,000 copies--there are 27,000 physicians in Georgia--and that it is printed on poor quality paper.

## Military

## NEED TO PREPARE YOUTH FOR MILITARY SERVICE EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 November 1984 carries an editorial and a feature article by Georgian SSR Military Commissar Maj. Gen. L. Sharashenidze dealing with the need to improve preparation of the working people, "above all, young people," for military service.

The 900-word front page editorial notes that Georgia's young people have an enhanced sense of their constitutional duty to serve in the armed forces, thanks to the efforts by the Georgian CP Central Committee, local party, soviet and military bodies and the Transcaucasian Military District [KZakVO]. This is especially evident since the 19th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum (Shevardnadze's relevant remarks are quoted) and the recent "border vigilance" conference in Batumi. Military-patriotic indoctrination is proceeding apace everywhere, at all levels and inductees and pre-inductees are manifesting the proper spirit as well as performing better in terms of physical fitness and educational level. Regular military and border units have excellent relations with the civilian sector, including mutual sponsorship arrangements and lecture and activity exchanges. Combat museums and the ongoing countdown to the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism help nurture this upsurge. The part played by DOSAAF is noted, also certain shortcomings in its activities as discussed by the recent Republic Conference of the Georgian Defense Society Aktiv. War veterans make a major contribution. More and more Georgians are enrolling in military schools.

Maj. Gen. L. Sharshenidze's 1,700-word Gruzinform article on page 3 has much the same thrust as the editorial but also emphasizes the "worsening ideological struggle in the world arena...[which is] the fault of the imperialists." Improvement in young people's preparation for military service in the past few years is the result of party, school and local commissariat efforts among other factors. He mentions such measures as week- and month-long military-patriotic drives in Adjara, Abkhazia and Ossetia, courses and lectures on military matters in the "people's universities," relevant efforts in local clubs and so forth. Memorials are erected to those who perished in the Great Patriotic War and many production units have instituted the practice of "enrolling" a dead comrade on the work roster and doing "his share" of the team quota. Military service preparation really "begins at the school desk," and a knowledge of Russian is vitally important. In the past 2 years, Russian language deficiency among inductees has declined to less than a third of what it was. More Georgians are going to military schools. Ethnically mixed military units have a beneficial effect. A higher percentage of inductees have a specialized secondary or higher education. On the minus side, efforts and measures in a number of named rayons are merely "formalistic" and often "empty" of real content, and young people there are lacking in discipline and physical fitness.

Economics

IRRIGATION EFFORTS IN KIRGHIZIA SPOTLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 10 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by Kalkash Batyrkanov, the Kirghiz SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, on the state of irrigation in the republic. He cites data on the progress made in the last 20 years or so in building up the irrigation system, but he also expresses concern over the training of skilled cadres for the system. Only 6,000 out of the 30,000 people working in this sector have secondary or higher specialized educations, and the shortage of experts and hydraulic engineers is being felt ever more sharply. The Skryabin Agriculture Institute trains 120-125 hydraulic engineers a year, but for incomprehensible reasons the enrollment in the appropriate department has declined by 25 people in recent years. Because only 16 percent of the canals in the republic have concrete in the bottom and on the sides, 40 percent of the water in the canals is wasted. If the concrete laying in the canals were kept at the same pace as now, it would take dozens of years to redo all the canals in the republic.

The newspaper SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN on 21 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word interview with the same minister by Kirghiz TAG correspondent V. Yakusevich. Batyrkanov points out that at present only 40 percent of the lands under irrigation in the republic are being irrigated by means of a progressive method. He also complains that sometimes night irrigation is carried out without anyone in the fields. Such a flow of water breaks up the canals, washes out productive layers of the soil and turns low-lying areas into swamps. He also discusses how irrigation should be conducted with the Rayon Agro-Industrial Associations and what irrigation projects are to be completed in the near future.

In the same newspaper on 23 November 1984 on page 3 is a 1,000-word article by K. Avvakumov, the chief of the Construction and Construction Industry Department of the Kirghiz SSR People's Control Committee, in which he is highly critical of the construction work being carried out in the republic's irrigation system. There are many failings, deceptions and faulty accounts in the handing over of land improvement and irrigation projects in the construction organizations of Glavkirgizvodstroy [Main Kirghiz Administration for Water Resources Construction]. Avvakumov cites three examples in which the state acceptance commissions approved projects that were seriously flawed.



The Glavkirgizvodstroy commissions have been participants in forming an artificially favorable situation. Avvakumov cites a case where the workers and employees of a mechanized mobile construction column were illegally given a 7,929-ruble award for incomplete work.

#### FUEL DISTRIBUTION IN KIRGHIZIA TO BE RATIONALIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 13 November 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by L. Yushkova, a senior scientist at the Economics Institute of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences and a candidate of the economic sciences, on fuel resources in Kirghizia and their transportation to sites where they are needed. Of the total fuel amount used in the republic, 27 percent comes from local fuel, and the rest is transported from various regions of the country. The transportation of fuel is important in the republic because the natural reserves of coal and oil are basically located in southern Kirghizia, while most of the enterprises needing the fuel are in the north. Yushkova examines the distribution of coal from southern Kirghizia. Nearly 47 percent of the whole exported amount goes to Uzbekistan, 23 percent to Kazakhstan and more than 7 percent to Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The inter-republic deliveries make up 22 percent of the overall amount. Among the basic consumers of this coal are the Fergana TET's, the Kuvasay GRES and the brick and cement plants of the above mentioned republics. In the industrial zones of northern Kirghizia, coal is obtained from Kuzbass, Karaganda, the Angara basin and from the southern portion of the republic. Nearly 1 million tons of southern Kirghizia coal is transported to northern Kirghizia along with Karaganda and Kuznets coal. But fuel is not always transported in a rational manner. The Osh and Fergana TET's and the Kuvasay GRES operate with very scarce fuel oil and natural gas. The Kirghiz Gossnab and Kyrgyzuglesnabsbyt [Kirghiz Coal Supply and Sale Administration] are working on a rational and orderly system of fuel distribution. The growing need for fuel in the republic is prompting acceleration and expansion in the mines. Yushkova mentions the mines of Sulyukta, Kok-Yangak, Uzgen, Tash-Kumyr, Tuyuk and Kargash in this context.

#### SOIL EROSION A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 16 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by N. Karabayev, a candidate of the agricultural sciences and the head of the non-irrigated fields and pastures soil erosion laboratory of the Kirghiz Soil Science and Agriculture Chemicalization Scientific Research Institute, on soil erosion in the republic. More than half the 10.2 million hectares of land used in agriculture in Kirghizia are on slopes of 20 percent. Consequently, the soil of more than a million hectares of land under crop cultivation has experienced erosion through agricultural efforts. Such areas constitute nearly 7 million hectares among pasture lands and 900,000 hectares in forest regions. Karabayev complains that advanced anti-erosion techniques used in Kazakhstan and Poltava have not been widely disseminated in Kirghizia and that the field management measures proposed by scientists have not been carried out satisfactorily. He describes techniques that should prove useful in preventing soil erosion. He claims that experiments in mountain dry-farming areas have mostly been limited to studying the influence of agricultural

measures on the harvest, while the impact of the proposed farming system on the soil, especially its negative influence, has not been investigated. He also considers it regrettable that attention is not being paid to creating tree belts on mountain slopes.

#### COLLECTIVE CONTRACT SYSTEM EXPANDING ON KIRGHIZ FARMS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 54-60 a 2,800-word article by K. Yun, the deputy chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, on the collective contract system in the agricultural sector of Kirghizia. In 1983, 45 percent of all intra-farm divisions in the countryside were working according to this new style of organizing labor and paying salaries. As a result, the output of gross production in the republic's agriculture grew for the first time by 10 percent and labor productivity by 11 percent. This year as well promises to show good indices. But it is not possible to be completely satisfied; the main task today is to convert entirely to the collective contract, especially in sheep herding, the basic sector in livestock raising in the republic. The task this year is to convert fully the 17,500 herdsman brigades tending the 10 million sheep and goats in the republic to the contract system. Yun then examines efforts in this direction in the raising of tobacco, corn, clover seed, onions and fodder. By 1 August 1984, 79 percent of the brigades and links in agriculture were working according to this system, including 72 percent in crop production and 83 percent in animal husbandry. Yun also identifies some shortcomings in the conversion process--some units have been broken up, the principle of forming kollektivs voluntarily has been violated on some farms, often kollektiv leaders have been appointed, and not elected, etc.

#### REGIONAL GROWTH IN KIRGHIZIA EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 11, November 1984 carries on page 61-66 a 2,400-word article by Kaip Otorbayev, an academician with the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences, and A. Termechikov, a candidate of the economic sciences, on the economic regionalization of Kirghizia. There are two major economic regions in the republic, the Northern Kirghiz and Southern Kirghiz, which in turn contain several subregions. The Northern Kirghiz zone contains 56.2 percent of the population, occupies 62.8 percent of the territory and produces 73.4 percent of the gross industrial production and 64.3 percent of the agricultural output. Otorbayev and Termechikov then describe certain features of the Lower Naryn, Kadamjay-Khaydarken, Naryn, Issyk-Kul-Chu and Talas regions. The Lower Naryn subregion, with more than 10 percent of the republic's population, has bright prospects, particularly in the fuel industry, nonferrous metallurgy, sheep herding, cotton raising and vegetable growing. In contrast, the Kadamjay-Khardarken subregion, with 6.4 percent of the population, is the least developed. Only 31.7 percent of the population there is urban, and the subregion is in last place in the republic in per capita production. Its role in the economy of the USSR as a whole is important because of the antimony and mercury in the area, but the level of the production of industrial output is not growing. The lands from which mineral resources and coal are derived are being worked out, and some enterprises have had to be closed. The authors

feel that because the raw material base of the mining sector has declined, it is necessary to investigate building new light and food industry enterprises in the Kadamjay-Khaydarken district. It is necessary to resolve the economic and social problems arising from this situation. The prospects for the Naryn subregion are described in much brighter terms, particularly in nonferrous metals, coal and construction materials. The authors also discuss, in general terms, the need to build up the social infrastructure of the republic.

#### VIOLATIONS OF LABOR DISCIPLINE SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 85-89 a 2,000-word article by V. Sydykova, a graduate student at the Philosophy Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on methods of spurring on young people to better work. In one part of her article, she cites data from socioloical investigations on the way of life of young people and on labor discipline. Only every third instance of a violation of labor discipline is given a principled evaluation by comrades in meetings. Two-thirds of the violations are allowed to pass without any sort of punishment, and this means that those involved will violate labor discipline once more. Most of the time administrative measures, such as deprivation of awards, warnings and so forth, are taken against those who violate discipline, including young people. Investigations show that men make up the majority, in fact, 68.5 percent, of those who violate labor discipline. In the enterprises investigated, 72.7 percent of these offenders have less than 3 years' work experience and half have not worked at their enterprise for even a year. Workers with low levels of education, skills and spiritual culture violate labor discipline more than others. The reasons for such violations are both subjective and objective: the worker's lack of personal organization, his irresponsibility, his family situation, urban transportation, the poor operations of service enterprises, dissatisfaction with working conditions or with his relationship with the administration of coworkers. The rest of Sydykova's article is devoted to an examination of the organized efforts to encourage young people to participate more actively in work.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

#### KIRGHIZ NOT IN FAVOR OF SINGLE-CHILD FAMILIES

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 1 November 1984 carries on page 4 ten letters from readers with a brief editorial introduction and conclusion, containing 1,700-words in all, in response to an earlier article in the newspaper dealing with how many children should there be in a family. All of the letters published take a critical attitude toward the idea of having only one child. According to one letter, it is true that living standards have changed and the young want more expensive cloths and other goods. But, the letter-writer feels, an only child often turns out to be self-centered, with little sense of fraternity and politeness. She recommends that even if there are not many children in a family, there should be at least two or three children. Another letter-writer thinks that it would be best to have not less than five children in a family. Many of the readers describe families they are acquainted with, containing from 6 to 11 children, and



contrast the successfulness of these families to the unhappiness found in the only-child families they know. The editorial board of the newspaper in the conclusion to this collection of letters states that the published letters are unanimous in favor of raising families with many children, and numerous other letters share this opinion.

#### KIRGHIZ NEWSPAPER MARKS 60TH ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 8 November 1984 carries on pages 6-7 a 3,500-word article by Dzhanibek Tursunov, the chairman of the Kirghiz Journalists Union and the chief editor of SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, in connection with the 60th anniversary of SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN. Tursunov first highlights how Kirghizia has changed since the advent of Soviet power and then focuses on the newspaper itself. The first issue of ERKIN-TOO, as it was called then, appeared on 7 November 1924 in the city of Tashkent, using paper, letters and presses brought to Soviet Turkistan by Russian workers. Tursunov lists many of the famous literary, scholarly and political figures who have worked for SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN at some point in their careers. He points with special pride to the name of Turdakun Usubaliyev, a former editor of the newspaper and now the first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee. There are presently more than 2,000 journalists working on the staffs of the 108 newspapers and journals, on the television, radio and information agency staffs, and in the presses. At present 799 journalists are members or candidate members of the CPSU, while 977 masters of the pen are members of the USSR Journalists Union. Tursunov then speaks of the tasks of a journalist, for instance, to help rid society of negative phenomena, to counter anti-Soviet propaganda and to promote Soviet patriotism.

#### KIRGHIZ THEATER SHOWING REAL IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 14 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by special correspondents J. Saatov and E. Kaldarov in connection with the party report-and-election meeting of the Kirghiz Academic Drama Theater. In an editorial in PRAVDA it was stressed that at a time when television and movies are attracting viewers, the theater has not kept pace, and in Kirghizia as well the number of theater-goers has declined. However, despite some shortcomings, the Kirghiz Drama Theater has had a number of successes in the last 2 or 3 years. The effort to improve the repertoire and to stage more plays of interest to today's audience has borne fruit; communists have demonstrated initiative in activities such as strengthening ideological-educational work among the theater kollektiv and creating a good moral climate. For a while the theater did not have a chief producer, but now a young producer, Iskender Ryskulov, has come from a successful stint at the Kirghiz Drama Theater in Osh to serve as a leader who is needed to unite those working in the theater into a single creative direction. However, despite noteworthy special performances, the theater needs spectators for its everyday performances. Sometimes the theater is not even half-full and some days there are only 10-15 people in the audience. This has led to a lack of inspiration on the part of some actors. At the report-and-election meeting, the theater administration was criticized for neglecting the need to advertise plays. Two or three years ago various criticisms were leveled at the theater concerning the meagerness of its



repertoire and the violation of labor discipline, but now the theater had done much to rid itself of such criticism.

#### ABUSE OF CAR ALLOTMENTS IN KIRGHIZIA REVEALED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 18 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by special correspondent A. Alykulov on leaders who have abused their positions for private ends in the system of automobile distribution. The matter of strengthening discipline everywhere has taken a firm hold in recent years, and Soviet law applies to everyone, including leaders of ministries or establishments. Alykulov then describes the case of Mukash Omuraliyev, the former minister of procurement, who in 1981 acquired through a relative a Volga that was destined for a herdsman on a sovkhoz. Investigations reveal that he received offers of 35,000 rubles and 25,000 rubles for the car. But the criminal case against Omuraliyev was held up six times under various pretexts. It was finally resolved correctly through the principled efforts of the republic organs with the assistance of the Union Prosecutor's Office. The second case examined by Alykulov is that of the former chairman of the Kochkorskiy raykom, T. Sydykov, who in addition to selling automobiles to people was also involved in illegal housing. Despite several warnings from the Kirghiz CP Central Committee and the Maryn obkom, T. Sydykov deliberately allowed violations of discipline and permitted some people to buy two-three cars each. Alykulov also examines abuse of the automobile distribution system on a sovkhoz. Details on the improper transactions are presented in each case, but the punishments meted out to the guilty parties are not specified in the article.

#### EXTRAVAGANCE IN KIRGHIZ CEREMONIES DENOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 20 November 1984 carries on page 4 two letters from readers, of 800 words in all, on the issue of extravagant celebrations sometimes held under the pretext of observing Kirghiz ethnic traditions. In one letter, a driver from Frunze recommends that special lessons or optional studies, perhaps entitled "Popular Traditions and the Family," be introduced into the curriculum of schools in Kirghizia in order to instruct students on the harmfulness of bad customs. The other letter-writer notes that now is the time when working people in the countryside are released from hard work in the fields and when feasts and celebrations abound. He is concerned with the feast traditionally held in connection with circumcision. He recounts that preparations for one such ceremony: 100-180 kilograms of rice, carrots and onions plus 40-90 sacks of the best flour were bought. About 10 people were taken away from their work to help serve the guests who came from afar.

The newspaper SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN on 23 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by journalist J. Suyerkulov also on the topic of extravagant celebrations, in particular, on the memorial feasts held in commemoration of a deceased relative. He wonders, is there any need to turn into a custom something not even in real tradition, like tearing off pieces of cloth at the funeral ceremony, distributing money, slaughtering one or two head of cattle at the burial feast and one or two sheep "to see the dead off into the night," then slaughtering cattle or two or three sheep 7 days

afterwards, additional cattle or two-four sheep 40 days after the death and finally an obligatory horse or head of cattle plus smaller livestock after a year's time? In fact, being so wasteful toward the dead is not even in the Quran. So how did it become a "tradition" or "custom"? Essentially, it derives from a desire to show off the extent of one's wealth. Suyerkulov recounts a personal experience when some relatives decided to honor the dead modestly. They stuck to their decision even though other relatives were extremely opposed to the idea. It is necessary not to listen to the inappropriate proposals of relatives supposedly acting on behalf of the deceased's honor. Suyerkulov also discusses drinking alcohol at memorial and other feasts. He thinks it is necessary to punish severely those who become intoxicated with possessions, because such people are actually spoiling tradition. But in some meetings of social organizations, there is merely talk about struggling with remnants of the old; it would be better if planned work were undertaken to explain the harmfulness of these vestiges and to spread the new customs.

#### RUSSIAN INSTITUTE PRODUCING TEACHERS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 25 November 1984 carries a 900-word article by special correspondent Ch. Arsybayeva on a recent party report-and-election meeting at the Russian Language and Literature Institute in Frunze. Although it is one of the youngest of the higher education institutions in the republic, it has already trained nearly 600 teachers of Russian language and literature since its founding, of whom nearly 400 are working in rural schools. At present, 95 percent of those studying at the institute are the children of workers and kolkhoz farmers. The institute now has a student body of more than 3,000 and a professorial-instructional staff of 270. The institute already has some achievements under its belt; last year it placed 7th among the union pedagogical institutes at the Russian language and literature festival in Kiev. In order to implement the demands of the school reform a strategy for the years 1984 to 1990 has been worked out. Arsybayeva also examines some shortcomings in the work of the institute--concerning grades, work with younger instructors, a disposition to observe only the formalities, etc.

#### KIRGHIZ INTERIOR OFFICIAL DEFENDS STERN PUNISHMENTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 78-84 a 2,900-word interview with B. Moldogaziyev, the chief of the Political Department within the Kirghiz Ministry of Internal Affairs and a colonel in the internal service, on improvements within the ministry in the last 2 years, that is, since the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on strengthening discipline. Much has been accomplished in this period to provide discipline in the law enforcement agencies, and there have also been changes in the structure of the ministry. Some small administrative departments have been reduced, and the creation of political organs in the MVD system has enhanced party, ideological and educational work. Moldogaziyev cites improvements in the Kyrgyzavtomash [Kirghiz Vehicle Machine-Building] Association as an example of how the MVD has enhanced labor discipline and cut down on theft. One major factor in crime is alcohol abuse and it is necessary to take certain measures to

increase the effectiveness of the struggle against drunkenness. He complains that some filmmakers, playwrights and authors, in order to show "the truth of life," fill their works with drinking scenes and thereby unwillingly propagandize this bad habit and have a negative influence upon young people. He also demands that leaders do away with a compromising attitude towards hard drinking. In fact, more than 40 percent of the "signals" from the police about people sent to sobering-up stations went unanswered. The interviewer notes that in recent years the MVD organs have uncovered a number of serious crimes that have resulted in harsh punishments, including the highest penalty. "Some categories of people understand this as a toughening of punitive measures." In response, Moldogaziyev first points out that curbing violations of the laws concerning alcohol this year has contributed to a decrease in violent crime. The number of killings and cases of serious bodily harm has declined 18 percent. But there is still theft and speculation and the problem of juvenile crime and crime in the home remains acute. The struggle within the ministry against complacency and pretending that everything is fine has been strengthened; in the first half of this year a considerable number of the leaders of the city and rayon internal affairs departments were replaced. Most of the growth in the overall number of crimes pertains to Frunze, Osh Oblast, Sokulukskiy, Panfilovskiy and Alamedinskiy rayons. "The people warmly support the decision of the republic's Supreme Court in the criminal case of the former employees of the Tokmak meat combine, Bostanov, Nogoybayev [who were sentenced to death], and others." The lack of high demandingness in strengthening socialist legality has given rise in some citizens, including those in high service, to a feeling of permissiveness and a hope of escaping punishment. "Punishing out-and-out criminals is not a toughening of punitive practice, but the use of decisive and appropriate measures against gross criminal activities committed in disregard of the law." In response to another question, Moldogaziyev maintains that the MVD is now more responsive to the public than previously.

#### International

#### IMPERIALISM USING ITS PROPAGANDA WEAPON MORE

[Editorial Report] Funze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 3 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,200-word article by A.Ibrayev of Moscow on the current state of imperialist propaganda directed against the USSR and the socialist community. Under the present U.S. administration, the mass media are obligingly supporting the government's political course. Thus magazines like TIME and NEWSWEEK, television programs and films are discussing various scenarios for a future war (with the USSR as the initiator) and notions about how the West could handily survive a future war. American propaganda is supporting the declaration by some Washington leaders that the irreconcilability of the two opposing systems is inevitably leading to a clash between them. Ibrayev maintains that an extraordinary escalation of anti-Soviet and anti-socialist propaganda has accompanied a shift to the right in the ruling circles of some imperialist powers at the beginning of the 1980's. In 1983 official Washington spurred on more than 30 anti-socialist propaganda campaigns. In this context Ibrayev discusses the weekly "Information Material for British Embassies and Missions Abroad," the organization of "Radio Free Cuba," and radio broadcasting to Poland in support of Solidarity. Imperialism's



"psychological warfare" is also aimed at Nicaragua. The goal of the uproar over the situation in Afghanistan is to block true, objective information from reaching the United States and Western Europe and to disseminate lies and sensational rumors. If the statistics concerning the deaths of the Afghan revolutionary forces published in the bourgeois press were totalled up, the whole population of Afghanistan would have been destroyed twice and its entire army five times. More than 50 radio stations conduct disruptive broadcasts for a total of 110 hours a day in the various languages of Afghanistan. The scale of propaganda directed at the Afghan people and government has expanded 30-fold in the last 5 years.

#### U.S. ADMINISTRATION EMBARKING ON PERILOUS PATH

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 134-139 a 3,900-word article by Dayyr Asanov, a Hero of the Soviet Union, [a member of the presidium of the Kirghiz Committee for the Defense of Peace, and a member of the USSR Journalists Union], entitled "Let Us Preserve Peace!" He starts his article by asserting that at the present time mankind is experiencing the most difficult period in its history. He blames this state of affairs on the adventurist and militaristic policy of the U.S. and the NATO bloc. The fire of two world wars has not touched the United States and consequently the Reagan administration, falsely believing that America is too far away, promotes a thermonuclear war limited to just Europe. Reagan makes extensive use of the propaganda machine and finds sympathizers for his militarist course among wealthy Americans under the slogan "America first." Asanov compares present U.S. policy to that of Hitler: lectures on Marxism as the basic enemy in Berlin resemble topics emanating from the White House, "the Soviets are the enemies of democracy" and "the USSR is the source of evil." In fact, the assembly lines of American war factories have not worked unceasingly as at present since the end of the Second World War. The world has been enveloped in a threat of nuclear war and in an atmosphere of distrust unseen before in history. The situation has intensified in practically all regions of the world. Asanov examines the issue of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and U.S. attempts to suppress the national-liberation movement. He himself has seen the ravages of war and he thus makes a personal appeal to President Reagan with all his might as a former frontline soldier in a terrible period. Reagan is advised to recall what happened to those who intervened during the Civil War and those who attacked in the Second World War. Asanov also refers to the installation of tactical missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia as a just response to the placement of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. Other measures are also being taken. He ends by claiming that a Pentagon handbook for American soldiers contains the Russian for "Where's the road to Moscow?" Other have taken that road with aggressive intent, but all have been smashed.

#### Military

#### KIRGHIZ DOSAAF NOT OVERCOMING SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 2 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by M. Gafarov on a recent report-and-election meeting of the primary party organization of the Kirghiz Voluntary



Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Navy. In recent years the society has grown in organizational and numerical terms, and it now has over 1,073,000 members. However, Gafarov devotes most of his article to the shortcomings and failings in the work of the republican DOSAAF discussed at the party meeting. Strong criticism was leveled at the shortcomings permitted by local committees in the training of cadres in the mass and technical professions of the economy. In the last 9 months the training of experts was fulfilled throughout the defense society by only 63 percent instead of 75 percent. The level of development in the technical and applied military types of sports does not fully meet demand. The number of permanent sections has dropped sharply, and sports work in schools and in residence areas has declined. There are now sports sections in only five DOSAAF organizations. One communist blamed the military technical department of the DOSAAF Central Committee for the low level of sports work. The DOSAAF committees of the republic, instead of taking concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings, are limiting themselves to paperwork and telephone calls. In some cases the work in organizations, schools and clubs has deteriorated a great deal and tasks and plans are not being carried out.

#### KIRGHIZ YOUTH PERPETUATING MILITARY TRADITIONS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 27 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by M. Gafarov, a veteran of the Second World War, entitled "Let Us Keep Glorious Customs Sacred," on officially sponsored efforts to inspire patriotism in the young who are to serve in the Soviet Armed Forces. He mentions various facets of this effort, including memorial museums to two Kirghiz Heroes of the Soviet Union who perished in unparalleled clashes with the enemy. He recalls the human losses suffered by the country in the Second World War and contends that the memory of this heroism must serve to encourage contemporary soldiers to continue these glorious customs. In fact, at present this baton has been passed on to the younger generation in a worthy manner. Even in these peaceful times there are soldiers and officers who earn the title Hero of the Soviet Union and military honors. There are not just a few Kirghiz young men who have shown valor and military heroism in carrying out their internationalist obligation. "The names of Senior Lieutenant in the Guards Joloy Chyntemirov and soldiers K. Chorobayev, Sh. Jayloobayev, K. Kalmambetov, J. Asylbekov, B. Sadykov, M. Imanov have become well known to our people." For instance, Chyntemirov was deemed worthy of the Red Star for bravery in fulfilling his internationalist duty in Afghanistan. Keeping such glorious traditions sacred and multiplying them must be the duty of every Soviet citizen.

Political Affairs

EDUCATION WORKERS UNION DISCUSSES WAGES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALI.YMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 4 November 1984 carries on page 3 an unsigned 1,200-word report on the 9th Plenum of the Education Workers Union which was held to discuss "Duties of the education organs and profsoyuz committees with regard to fulfilling the norms of labor laws on salaries and establishing new conditions for paying for the work of peoples education workers" in the context of the educational reform. It was pointed out that "in some rayon, city and oblast committees of the profsoyuz the question of the pay of teachers and education workers and compliance with labor laws is not being discussed." It is added that "because some oblast and even republic committees have weakened their control over this question, they have been forced to acknowledge that the labor laws on the correct payment of salaries to some education workers are being violated." The personnel in question are primarily in support functions, such as school custodians and cafeteria workers.

IMPROVEMENTS NOTED IN MILITARY WORK

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 7 November 1984 carries on page 14 a 1,500-word article by Major General (Militia) Allamyrat Durdyev, deputy minister of internal affairs, on the greater responsiveness of the militia to the workers and a general improvement in service. It is noted that according to party instructions, the militia's work "is supposed to keep the internal affairs organs in step with life, to implement valuable measures to raise the level of its operational service and its ideological-educational work and to evaluate its activities from a critical point of view. In the course of the last year and a half much work has been done in this direction. Basic mistakes have been eliminated in the enforcement of socialist legality in commerce, life services, construction and transportation. Stringent control is exerted over the consideration of petitions and information from workers with regard to violations of the law. Patrols and shifts of the militia have been strengthened. Definite measures have been taken to improve the work of divisional inspectors and to strengthen their relationship to the people's guards and public organizations."

## MVD SHORTCOMINGS FOUGHT 'RELENTLESSLY'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 10 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by N. Overzov, Turkmen SSR minister of internal affairs, in which it is noted that there are certain shortcomings in the work of the internal affairs organs. "It is a fact that certain workers disregard citizens' requests, do not respond operationally to their legal demands and complaints and either use their positions crudely or abuse them. But all these facts are being intensively examined in a principled manner. Significant and relentless measures are being taken according to the facts."

## TURKMEN ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE SOVIETS EXTOLLED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,150-word article by T. Durdyev, a department head at the Sh. Batyrov Institute of History of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, on achievements in Turkmen society resulting from "Turkmenistan's voluntary union with Russia" and the subsequent formation of the Soviet Union. It is pointed out that "in 60 years Turkmenistan has been transformed into a highly cultured republic having 10-year schools, places of higher learning, cultural centers and an Academy of Sciences." It is stressed that without Lenin's guidance "it would have been impossible to spread the building of socialism in national republics and oblasts."

## Economics

### SERVICES FOR COTTON FIELD WORKERS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENINSTANY in Turkmen on 3 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of providing various forms of services to workers in the cotton fields. It is stressed that "we must focus our attention on unresolved problems in the question of providing services to cotton workers. We must make maximal use of kindergartens and child care facilities for mothers with children who are taking part in the cotton harvest. Conditions must be created in which cotton harvesters are assured of hot meals and receiving their newspapers and magazines. The system of guaranteeing them the goods they need by means of travelling stores must be improved, and the medical services must be worthy of demand." It is pointed out that these services are deficient in many rayons of Turkmenistan.

### KOPET DAG RESERVOIR FILLED WITH CANAL WATER

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word Turkmeninform dispatch reporting that "the work of bringing water from the Karakum Canal to the Kopetdag reservoir has begun." It is noted that the reservoir now contains 270 million cubic meters of water, and by next summer there will be 300 million cubic meters. It is pointed out that "this will make it possible to add an additional 2,000 hectares to the tracts now being mastered in the Karakum Canal zone." With

the completion of the Zeyit and Saryyyaz reservoirs, "tens of thousands of hectares of irrigated land will be turned over to republic agriculture."

#### CONSUMER PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 20 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,750-word article by M. Nuryagdyev, chairman of the Board of the Turkmen SSR Union of Consumers' Societies, on the Union's 16th Congress. It was noted that "while we mention with joy the successes gained, we must not close our eyes to shortcomings in the republic Consumers' Society. There are not a few shortcomings." It is pointed out that "sometimes one comes across interruptions in supplying the population with merchandise, commercial apathy and a low quality of service. Within the consumer union system there are close to 20 cooperatives a year which are not fulfilling the plan for the turnover of goods." With regard to the shortcomings in trade services, "it emerges as a result of the fact that the mutual relationship between trade organizations and industries producing the goods has not been perfected."

#### TURKMEN SSR GOSPLAN'S LONG-TERM PROGRAMS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article on the 60th anniversary of the Turkmen SSR Gosplan, by its chairman, V. Abramov. It is noted that "programs such as building the V.I. Lenin Karakum Canal and mastering the zone affected by it, establishing the East Turkmenistan territorial-production complex, creating a cotton complex, developing viticulture, perfecting the social infrastructure, raising the population's work guarantees and rationally exploiting labor resources and developing the construction industry are all long-term programs; these are helping to focus on and define basic questions of a scientific- [article ends]

#### SERVICE SECTOR STRESSED BY PARTY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance given to the service sector by the Communist Party. It is noted that "there are still unresolved problems in the work of improving services for the population. Party organizations must concern themselves with this on a daily basis. In some places the low level of services, existing shortcomings in the selection of cadres, theft of property and violations of rules and regulations are awakening a basic discontent among the population. The existence of such shortcomings is a result of permitting mistakes in the political education work of certain primary party organizations in service sector operations and weak control over the fulfillment of party and government directives."

#### SELF-SERVICE IN STORES RECOMMENDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by P. Alyyev on the 16th Congress of the Turkmen SSR Union of Consumer Societies. It is pointed out that "developing and broadening trade for the rural population and improving its



quality depend to a considerable extent on strengthening the material-technical base of trade and its concentration and specialization. Thus, a great amount of attention in recent years has been given to building new-type trade centers and specialized stores in place of tiny antiquated trading points." It is added that "now 94 percent of consumers' union stores are self-service, and 97 percent of merchandise turnover falls to the share of these stores."

#### THEFT STILL A PROBLEM IN SERVICE SECTOR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by M. Orazov on discussions at the People's Control Committee on problems in Krasnovodsk Oblast service sector operations. It is noted that "theft of socialist property and embezzlement in plants of the oblast's services administration has still not been ended. In 1982, 1983 and the first half of this year there were 272 cases of theft and embezzlement. In an investigation numerous facts about the disappearance of scarce goods from warehouses were revealed." It was noted that the theft of these goods was covered up by the writing of falsified receipts. It is pointed out that this often occurs because of the slack management over raw materials.

#### COLLECTOR-DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION BEHIND SCHEDULE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 29 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 600-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the Commission on Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers. It was noted that "Glavkarakumstroy and the TSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have been unable to meet announced quotas. Construction of the collector-drainage network at the nine Ashkhabad Commissars seed growing factory and the inter-enterprise collectors in Kaka and Gokdepe Rayons has not begun. The construction of open collectors is proceeding at a slow pace."

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

#### ETHNIC PROCESSES IN NEW NATIONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 2 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word interview with Yu. V. Bromley, director of the N.N. Miklukho-Maklay Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on the current thrust of Soviet ethnography, which focuses on ethnic processes taking place in new nations. Asked about obstacles to these processes, he answered: "There are many obstacles involved, among which are economic and political factors. These, in their turn, are connected to a number of ethnic factors. A significant factor is that a number of peoples were artificially separated by state borders that were drawn by colonialists as, for example, in Africa." He also described Soviet nation-building: "tribal groups which are closely related by culture and language sooner or later unite to become one people or a nation. This was the case in Turkmenistan: scattered nomadic tribes united to become the whole Turkmen people after the Great October Socialist Revolution."

#### WORK IN AMU DARYA RIVER FLEET FEATURED IN DOCUMENTARY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 2 November 1984 carries on page 10 a 100-word note on the production of the documentary film "Buoy Keepers" (Alekhiler) by the Turkmenfilm studios. The film discusses the life of sailors "who work in Amu Darya shipping in Chardzhou."

#### SPECIAL VOLUME ON 'TURKMENISTAN SSR' PUBLISHED BY ENCYCLOPEDIA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 November 1984 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,600-word article by N. Atamammedov, chief editor of the Turkmen Soviet Encyclopedia, on the publication of a special volume devoted to the Turkmen SSR with a printing of 30,000. It contains articles and data on almost every aspect of life in the Turkmen SSR as well as detailed geographical information. Also, "essential statistical data on the growth of the Turkmen economy for the years 1913, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1982 are given." It is added that the volume contains 26 pages of color and 25 pages of black and white photographs as well as 22 colored and 14 black and white maps.

#### UZBEK-TURKMEN THEATER CONNECTIONS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 7 November 1984 carries on page 10 a 2,150-word article by Jumadurdy Saryev on the mutual relationship which developed between the Uzbek and the Turkmen theater in the years after the October Revolution. It is pointed out that "these relations took on a broad scope between the Uzbek and Turkmen peoples who drink water from the same river." It is stressed that the Uzbek playwright Khamza Khakimzade Niyazi played an important role in this relationship; just after the revolution his theater ensemble toured Turkmenistan presenting agitation-plays to Turkmen audiences. "The proximity of the language, way of life and ancient cultural and artistic traditions of the Uzbek and Turkmen peoples, as well as their common revolutionary goals and aspirations in building a socialist society, was very helpful for building up a professional theater art in Turkmenistan and familiarizing the rural population with the stage." It is noted that Khakimzade's plays based on classical oriental literature were often performed in Tashauz, Kerki and Chardzhou.

#### TURKMEN STAGE IS 'INTERNATIONAL STAGE'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 14 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by A. Annayev about the Russian and international influence on the Turkmen theater. "Russian Soviet drama and the excellent plays of other fraternal peoples have been one of the important factors in the development of the Turkmen theater. Beginning in the 1930's, Turkmen theater began to look to Russian Soviet drama and that of other fraternal peoples. In subsequent years, its repertoire was enriched by the drama of other socialist countries and the works of progressive foreign authors. Thus, we are completely justified in calling the Turkmen stage an international stage."

## EFFORTS TO CREATE 'PARTY-ORIENTED' LITERATURE DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 15 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial describing efforts to train writers to create party-oriented literature. "The Turkmen SSR Writers Union administration and its party organizations are concerned about increasing the creative activity of its writers and about their writing works which are ideologically-esthetically perfect and meet the demands of the party and the people. Thus, they are sent on creative junkets, seminars for young writers are held, colleagues hold meetings on newly written works and contests are held for the best works written about famous anniversaries. Great importance is given to the mutual influence of fraternal literatures and the process of mutual enrichment. The translation and publication of works by Turkmen authors in fraternal republics, and the publication of the works of our colleagues in our republic are helping in this. Turkmen writers and poets participate in Days of Soviet Literature held in various regions of the country and in various symposiums and conferences."

## SECONDARY EDUCATION RECOMMENDED FOR ALL PRODUCTION WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 16 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,150-word lead editorial on the attempt to insure that all workers in production have the opportunity to receive a secondary education by attending evening or correspondence schools. In order to expedite this, "it will help to identify youths without a secondary education who are working in production at industrial plants, administrations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses and attract them to schools." Noting rayons where this approach has been successful, it is added that "in certain rayons not enough attention is being given to the question of attracting youth working in production to school. For example, the contingent of worker and rural youth who are studying in Ashkhabad and Gokdepe Rayons has not fulfilled the economic plan for years. Although there are working youths lacking a secondary education in these rayons, insufficient concern has been shown in identifying them and attracting them to evening and correspondence schools." It is pointed out that the situation is similar in Mary, Krasnovodsk and Tashauz Oblasts. It is also recommended that "school teachers should strengthen their relationship to production workshops."

## JOINT HERITAGE OF CENTRAL ASIANS AZERBAIJANIS, IRANIANS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 23 November 1984 carries on page 11 a 1,000-word article by Babysh Mammetyazov reviewing Kh. G. Koroghly's "The Mutual Relationship of the Epics of the Peoples of Central Asia, Iran and Azerbaijan." Pointing out the many points of contact between the epics of these peoples, it is stressed that in the development of their mutual culture "the fact that the peoples living in the region had the same religious beliefs and ideologies for 2,000 years especially expedited this process." It is noted that Koroghly's book demonstrates "the basic influence of ancient mythological-fantastic views on the creation and development of the early epical folklore works of the peoples of Central Asia, Iran and Azerbaijan."



## TEACHERS UNION BENEFITS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 28 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,250-word article by A. Repov on the 7th Conference of the Ashkhabad Oblast Education Workers Trade Union. It is noted that "in the last years of the eleventh 5-year plan, 29,800 boys and girls received a secondary education in the general education schools of the oblast. At present, close to 17,400 students are receiving an education in 189 secondary schools, 41 8-year schools, 43 elementary schools and 12 boarding schools." In order to increase teacher effectiveness "500 meetings at higher and specialized secondary schools unite the oblast teachers into a family." It is added that "much work is being done to improve living conditions for union members. There were 1,585 union members in sanatoriums and health spas, 1,128 in rest homes, hotels and tourist excursions; this assured them health and pleasure."

## MORE ACTIVE GIRLS' CLUBS URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 28 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of girls' clubs in schools in order to stimulate girls' activism. Pointing out that in a number of rayons there is "insufficient concern for letting girls actively participate in mass cultural measures," it is added that "the organization of instructional-educational work with girls must be improved. They must participate fully in studies and perform satisfactorily in class. In gaining the girls' active participation in school activities, a major role is played by organizers of educational work with children both during and after school, by class leaders, the Komsomol, Pioneer organizations and students' committees. Girls' clubs which are a primary way of making girls participate widely in mass cultural work must be organized in every school." It is stressed that party organizations and peoples education departments must organize meetings and hold discussions on "questions of giving female students an atheistic, moral and work education."

## FILM DUBBING IN TURKMEN INADEQUATE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 30 November 1984 carries on page 15 a 300-word note by the journalist Begench Sakhedov on problems in dubbing films into Turkmen with references to an article which appeared in ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT on 26 October 1984. It is pointed out that "true, one cannot say that Turkmen television does not show films in Turkmen, but they are shown rarely. Showing dubbed films to the viewers three or four times a month does not satisfy the growing demands of today's film viewer." It is recommended that "if the Turkmen television collective were to adopt a new work style and study the good traditions of the work in fraternal republics, it would win the heart of the demanding viewer. This work would help in passing judgement on the quality of the film dubbed into Turkmen and in revealing the film's positive and negative sides."



## Political Affairs

### AUTHORITY COMES FROM ACTIONS, NOT PARTY POSITION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 25 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word lead editorial entitled "The Origin of Authority" which stresses that authority is not automatically bestowed upon a person when elevated to a position of leadership. A leader gains authority through his labor on behalf of the party, homeland and people, his moral purity, political maturity and activist stance in life. Unfortunately, as noted by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, in an interview published in IZVESTIYA, a number of republic leaders fail to observe these Leninist demands. Some of them put on airs of being extremely forceful, active and competent prior to being elevated to leadership and then later reveal their ignorance of the demands and needs of the people, and their indifference to the opinions and advice of those below them. Such leaders are inclined to arrogance, self-interest and bribe-taking. The party views working with cadres a vital factor that influences social development. Local party committees must not permit superficiality or lack of demandingness in the work of selecting, placing and training cadres. They must insure that the people placed in each sector are boundlessly loyal to the work of the party and its policies, possess high professional skills, current knowledge and organizational talent, and approach the solution of problems with the interests of the people in mind. Officials at all levels of leadership must set a personal example in work and social life, and lead the fight against negative phenomena and for a healthy spiritual and psychological atmosphere. Ills such as lack of discipline, immorality and arrogance only lead to the commission of crimes before the party and the people. All party committees and primary party organizations must continue along the path of creating a healthy situation in the republic that was pointed out by the 16th and 17th plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

### MILITANCY OF PARTY GROUPS MUST BE INCREASED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "The Party Group" which emphasizes the important role party groups play in motivating farmers and workers, increasing the vanguardism of communists, improving working conditions and solving problems in production and cultural construction. Report and election meetings for the more than 18,000 republic party groups

have recently concluded. They focused their discussions on implementing party decisions, strengthening party, state and labor discipline, increasing the vanguardism of communists, productively utilizing materials and equipment, and introducing new methods and technology. The success of party groups depends on their leaders. This year's meetings elected leaders with authority, knowledge and experience, continuing a trend of recent years toward strengthening party group leadership. However, there remain some party group leaders who fail to take initiative or show sufficient militancy in the face of problems that need to be resolved. Various party committees in Andizhan Oblast are particularly slack in increasing the initiative and militance of subordinate party groups. Party committees everywhere must study the opinions and proposals of communists in party groups and take steps to implement them. They must consistently carry out ideological and educational work in party groups and utilize every method to increase their militance and organizational effectiveness.

#### COMMUNISTS EXHORTED TO SUPPORT HARVEST CAMPAIGN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "The Patriotic Duty of the Communist" which urges communists to support the annual appeal of the republic party and government to mobilize for the cotton harvest. Communists must set a high example and through militance, organizational skill and activism help to bring this campaign to a successful conclusion. However, some rayon and farm party organizations are not paying sufficient attention to insuring that communists play a decisive role in the campaign, which leads to cases of careless and complacent attitudes that threaten the yield. Various rayon party organizations in Bukhara and Kashkadarya Oblasts are not pursuing mass political and organizational work at the level of demand, which negatively affects mobilization of the masses. There is no more important task these days for every communist than to be a banner carrier in the peaking cotton harvest plans.

#### OBLAST PARTY LEADERS ANNOUNCE COTTON HARVEST SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 6 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by H. Umarov, first secretary of the Fergana Obkom, entitled "Crowning Success of Our Year" in which he announces that Fergana Oblast workers have reached their 1984 harvest goal of 575,000 tons of cotton. He points out that 87 percent of the crop consists of higher grades, that average yield was 31.2 centners per hectare and that farmers have pledged to bring in another 50,000 tons. He acknowledges the practical assistance of the republic party and government, the outstanding efforts of various farms and brigades and the harvest help of urban workers and student.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 9 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word lead editorial by M. Musakhonov, first secretary of the Tashkent Obkom, entitled "Labor's Gift" in which he announces that Tashkent Oblast farmers have carried out their 1984 harvest assignment of 425,000 tons of cotton. Musakhonov remarks that all republic workers unanimously approve the party's domestic and foreign policies and support Comrade Chernenko's efforts to ease international tensions and preserve peace.

The CPSU and Soviet government show constant concern for the socio-economic development of the republic and the republic party apparatus focuses all its efforts on insuring that developmental plans are fulfilled. Oblast party organizations were rightly criticized by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee for permitting the quality of cotton to decline in recent years. Consequently, organizational and educational work was intensified by rural rayon party committees and organizations to insure an improved product. As a result, 70 percent of the crop was of higher grades, and nearly 275,000 tons were harvested by machine.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 11 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by N. Rajabov, first secretary of the Namangan Obkom, entitled "On the Path of Intensive Development" in which he announces that Namangan Oblast farmers have met their 1984 harvest goal of 455,000 tons of cotton. He notes that average yield was 34 centners per hectare, close to 90 percent of the crop was of higher grades (a 20 percent increase over 1983), and 34.2 percent was long staple variety (a 6 percent increase over 1983). Farms realized 30 million rubles income off cotton, and the average monthly salary of kolkhoz farmers reached 190 rubles and of sovkhos farmers 200 rubles. He attributes these successes in part to improvements in party organization leadership over the economy. Party and soviet organizations refrained from interfering in farm affairs, holding numerous unnecessary meetings and issuing decisions on every conceivable subject. Whereas formerly oblast organizations sent officials and specialists to the farms to supervise every phase of the cultivation and harvesting process, now rayon and farm specialists are functioning fine without such representatives. New technology is being widely introduced, including the latest tractors, sowing cotton seed in precise amounts, switching to more productive schemes of crop rotation, rationing mineral fertilizers and making greater use of biological pesticides. The aerial application of chemicals has been abolished throughout the oblast. Another important innovation is that this year none of the students from urban secondary schools was called out to the harvest, and those from upper classes of rural schools only after 5 October. The oblast party organization is reviewing further steps to improve its cadre policy and develop cotton cultivation, and is grateful for the constant concern of the party as expressed in party directives and the speeches of Comrade Chernenko.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 22 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by S. Mamarasulov, first secretary of the Andizhan Obkom entitled "The Fruit of Courageous Labor" in which he announces that Andizhan Oblast workers have carried out their 1984 harvest plan of 509,000 tons of cotton. He notes that average yield was 33 centners per hectare, that 75 percent of the crop consisted of higher grades and that farmers have pledged to reach a total of 630,000 tons of cotton. Mechanization played an important role in accelerating the harvest, but for objective reasons the cotton was hand-picked on the majority of oblast farms. A greater volume of long staple variety cotton was harvested this year, which resulted in increased profits for farms. Mamarasulov remarks that the speeches of Comrade Chernenko were a source of inspiration for harvesters, and expresses his appreciation for the help of urban workers and students during the harvest.



## ANDIZHAN OBKOM RECONSTRUCTS PARTY STUDIES PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 13 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by O. Komiljonov, chief of the Propagita Department of the Andizhan Obkom, entitled "Based on High Demands" in which he describes steps taken to reconstruct the political studies and economic education system in the oblast. Last year over 216,000 attended all forms of party studies in the oblast, including 50,000 in political studies, 72,000 in komsomol studies, 71,000 in economics, and 23,000 in mass forms of study. Preparations are now being made for the new study year at 2,958 political training, 1,985 komsomol and 2,758 economics schools. A total of 205,692 are enrolled, including 66,528 in political and mass political studies, 67,000 in komsomol studies and 71,726 in economics. The 7,969 propagandists of the oblast were retrained last year at the obkom's political education house. Now propagandists study throughout the year instead of only during the summer, and 40-45 percent of their program consists of seminars, round table discussions, practical instruction, excursions and scientific conferences. The obkom's Marxist-Leninist University implemented several measures to improve the level of study and the quality of teachers. Oblast party organizations are devoting all their efforts to conducting party studies at the level demanded by the June 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

### Economics

## GEOGRAPHER DISCUSSES LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA JANNATI in Uzbek on 16 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Prof. Dr. of Geography Ziyovuddin Akramov entitled "Land Is a Treasurehouse, Water is the Treasure" in which he discusses some problems presented by the party's program to expand irrigated lands in the republic to over 5 million hectares by the year 2000. Presently, the republic has 3.9 million hectares of irrigated land, equivalent to one-fifth the national total. However, the annual rate of expansion of irrigated land is three times less than the rate of population growth, a lag that will increase as industrial, agricultural, transport and housing construction increases. During 1965-1980 some 697,000 hectares, including 36,000 hectares of irrigated land, was used for other than agricultural purposes, a figure sure to rise. The volume of irrigated land per person was 0.24 hectare in 1970, but fell to 0.21 hectare in 1980. According to projections, the total volume of irrigated land will grow to 4.5 million hectares by 1990, but since the republic population will reach 22 million by that year, the volume of land per person will drop to 0.20 hectare.

One of the most important tasks is to protect already irrigated land. Land that has been taken out of agricultural use as a result of geological exploration and excavation and the building of electric lines must be restored. Indeed, article 49 of the Uzbek SSR Land Code specifies that organizations are required to restore such land during or within a year after completion of construction. But in recent years only 25-30 percent of such restoration has been carried out.



An especially important task is guarding against soil erosion. Presently 5 million hectares of irrigated and pasture lands are being damaged by water and wind. Wind barriers are helping to protect nearly 1 million hectares, but this is not enough.

Another task consists of raising the productivity of irrigated lands which, under republic conditions, means guarding against resalination and inundation. Nearly 50 percent of republic irrigated lands are salinated to various degrees. Salination alone cuts the annual yield of cotton by as much as 700,000 tons, but also has negative effects on other crops and orchard fruits. Presently, efforts are being directed at the consequences rather than the causes.

#### LAGS IN RECLAMATION WORK CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word economic report entitled "Work Possessing Great Importance" which is critical of the work being done reclaiming lands in Bukhara, Navoi and Dzhizak Oblasts. Organizations are not carrying out plans for the delivery of fixed assets and for reclaiming new irrigated pasture lands, and are not doing satisfactory ameliorative work.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word lead editorial entitled "Great Construction Plans" which criticizes party, soviet and economic organs for not insuring that sums allocated for construction of water resources are spent with the greatest benefit, or that irrigated lands are efficiently used. The productivity of such lands has been declining in some oblasts. Construction on reclaimed lands is slack in Bukhara, Dzhizak, Syrdarya and Karakalpakistan. Organizations are behind in building socio-cultural and municipal facilities. As a result, yields of cotton, rice and other crops are below projections. Rural party committees and organizations must step up their mass political and educational work in order to insure that the land reclamation program is successfully carried out.

#### TUYAMUYUN HYDROELECTRIC STATION COMPLETED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word report entitled "Victory of Water Resource Builders" which states that the collective of the Tuyamuyungidrostroy Construction Administration has handed over for use all six aggregates of the station ahead of schedule. The complex has a combined power of 150,000 kilowatts. The administration has also finished 140,000 square meters of housing, schools for 3,536 pupils, pre-schools for 1,740 children and various public facilities.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 100-word item by F. Zohidov entitled "The Banks Are Joined" in which he reports that a suspension bridge over the Amudarya has been built at the Tuyamuyun GES for automobile traffic between Turtkul of the Karakalpak ASSR and Druzhba, the city of the builders of Tuyamuyun.

## ANDIZHAN WATER RESOURCES TRUST IN BACKWARD STATUS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by B. Qahhorov entitled "Will Its Glory Be Restored?" in which he discusses the reasons for the failure of the Andizhanvodstroy Trust to fulfill its plan for growth of labor productivity during the 11th Five Year Plan. According to the trust manager, the trust collective has been assigned to build industrial and civilian instead of water resources projects in recent years. Because such assignments fall outside its intended purpose the trust is obliged to expend greater energy and resources on projects. Moreover, it has a shortage of brick layers, welders, carpenters and painters, and its machinery and equipment is not suited to the projects assigned. appropriate organs should supply the trust with the necessary tradesmen and equipment for building industrial and civilian projects. While acknowledging these factors, Qahhorov insists that the trust must improve the pace and the quality of its work in order to increase labor productivity.

## PROBLEMS BESET CONSTRUCTION OF HERBICIDE COMPLEX

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by A. Qorjovov entitled "There Are Successes, but What About the Defects?" in which he discusses problems facing the construction of a "fazalon" production complex at the Navoi Elektrochemical Plant, the third plant world-wide slated to specialize in producing this herbicide. The Navoi Construction Administration has still not completed its assignments for September and is behind schedule on more than 70 projects at the site. Although administration officials claim this lag is due to disruptions in supply of materials, equipment work is slack even on projects where supplies are at hand. A major problem is that the project work force is short of metal workers and electricians, despite the fact the Navoi City has several large industrial enterprises that could supply these workers. Moreover, when the complex is completed it will need 559 workers and employees to start up, but so far only half this number has been hired. Later on, it will require a work force of 1,200 people. Navoi City party, soviet and komsomol organizations need to take immediate steps to provide the plant with speicalists and skilled workers.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL PESTICIDES TESTED BY SAMARKAND LAB

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 2 November 1984 carries on page 7 a 400-word article by Candidate of Biology D. Nasrullayev, director of the Laboratory for Pesticide Research at Samarkand State University, entitled "Absolute Struggle" in which he responds to a reader's request for information on the type of research conducted at the lab. Formed in 1982 the lab carries out research on a method of fighting pests that combines chemical and biological means. Currently, labor workers are testing the application of the substances "dendrobatsillin" and "bitoksobatsillin" on chewing insects. These substances consist of microbes and bacteria that spread contagious diseases among pests, but do not harm beneficial insects or, generally, the environment.

## CONSUMER CO-OP CHAIRMAN DETAILS SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 16 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Z. Sirojev, chairman of the Presidium of Uzbekbirlashuv [Union of Consumers' Societies], entitled "New Plans" in which he surveys shortcomings in the sector that received criticism at the 16th and 17th plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Uzbekbirlashuv unifies nearly 4 million shareholders and serves two-thirds of the population. Its trade turnover increased by 2 billion rubles over the last 5 years, and in 1983 it totalled 5.9 billion rubles. Sale of goods per capita rose from 432 rubles in 1978 to 574 rubles in 1983. Last year, 116,000 television sets, 150,000 radios, 630,000 clocks, 107,000 refrigerators, 81,000 washing machines and 27,000 automobiles were sold to the rural population. However, the present level of trade service to the rural population doesn't meet its growing needs, and there are numerous cases of embezzlement and theft, deceit of customers, and holding back of deficit goods.

An extremely alarming situation has arisen in the fulfillment of retail trade turnover plans by co-op organizations. In the last 10 months a shortfall of 141,000 rubles in sales was experienced and 29 percent of stores and 4.3 percent of dining facilities were unable to meet their plans.

There are continued cases of violations of trade regulations, including the sale of goods from other republics. For example, in 1983 Fergana Oblast co-op organizations sold 6 million rubles of vodka, 1.3 million rubles of cognac, 7.2 million rubles of silk fabric, 10.6 million rubles of clothing and 4.4 million rubles of knitwear from other republics, even though such goods lie piled up in oblast consumer co-op warehouses.

A particular problem is the supply of bread to rural workers. The quality of bread at numerous village stores is poor, primarily due to violations of sanitary standards with regard to wheat, groats and other grain products stored at consumer co-op warehouses.

As a consequence of shortcomings permitted in the selection and training of cadres, various people of impure character who put their own interests above those of the people entered the trade field, where they committed acts of embezzlement, theft and waste. Recently, the chairman of the Bukhara Oblast Consumer Union, as well as four heads of rayon co-op organizations, were arrested for bribe-taking. The chairmen of the Karakalpakistan and Syrdarya Oblast Consumer Unions were fired for violating party principles of cadre selection, failure to insure the preservation of socialist property and immodesty. Sirojev concludes with the pledge that Uzbekbirlashuv will continue to be purified of such unprincipled and self-interested officials.

## MOTOR TRANSPORT SECTOR ASSESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 25 November 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word commentary by A. Alimov, chief of the technical propaganda section of Uzavtotranstekhnika Scientific-Production Union, in which he assesses developments in the motor transport sector. Since the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan, motor transport workers have hauled more



than 13 million tons of freight and 86 million passengers over plan. Today, in one 24-hour period, motor transport workers handle 1.2 million tons of freight and 6 million passengers. New bus depots in Tashkent and Gulistan and motor vehicle stations in Andizhan, Smarkand, Kattakurgan and Leninsk have been opened. The Uztransekspeditsiya system incorporates 80 transport agencies and 1,000 reception stations, and does a volume of 25 million rubles in services. Nearly 400 bus routes have been started up in the present 5-year plan. While the sector has enjoyed many successes, it has yet to increase labor productivity to the level of demand.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON RESTRUCTURING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 11 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Major General N. Ibragimov, Uzbek SSR minister of internal affairs, entitled "In Defense of Socialist Law and Order" in which he discusses recent changes made in the structure and organization of the republic police. As a demonstration of the party's concern for fighting bribe-taking, speculation, theft and abuse of position, the ministry recently accepted into service a large detachment of the finest representatives of the republic, a majority of them communists. The leadership of the ministry, the internal affairs administrations of Tashkent City, Bukhara, Andizhan, Fergana and Khorezm Oblasts and numerous city and rayon police departments have been strengthened. Leadership methods have been perfected, and the number of meetings and the volume of paperwork considerably reduced. Cases such as violations of law and order, todayism, covering up the real situation in enforcement, rudeness or disrespect toward citizens and denying that a crime has been committed are being dealt with, and efforts to purify police ranks of underirables are continuing. Other steps taken include restructuring and strengthening the criminal investigation and BKhSS services, improving the patrol post service in cities and villages, reorganizing the work of section inspectors and providing ministry departments with the latest equipment and instruments. These restructuring measures have begun to produce results. Recently, groups of burglars and muggers who have been preying upon citizens in their homes, taxis and automobiles have been exposed and brought to justice. Various groups of self-interested people have been exposed in the cotton cleaning and construction industries, municipal services, trade and consumer co-op systems. One such operation exposed by the BKhSS was a group that had embezzled large sums from the Tashgorprokatraznabit Production Union. Its director Qurbonov was sentenced to 12 years in prison. In fighting law and order violators, the police rely on the help of the community. Nearly 2,000 public stations for preservation of order operate in cities and villages; 3,500 prevention councils have been formed in labor collectives; and more than 300,000 people's guards help protect order.

##### FORMER TURKESTAN PRESIDENT, DIPLOMAT COMMEMORATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word biography by B. Yusupov and R. Shamsutdinov entitled "Life Full of Courage" in which they commemorate Inomjon Khidiraliyev (1891-1928). Born in a Namangan village, Khidiraliyev attended a



Russian-Native school where he concentrated on Russian. In 1919 he became a party member, fought Basmachis in Fergana and was appointed a secretary of the Andizhan party committee. He was a member of the delegation sent to fight the Kronstadt rebels in 1921 and afterward had his picture taken with Lenin. From 1921, he was the Turkestan ASSR's Commissar for Land Affairs, and in 1922 Chairman of the Fergana Oblast Revkom organized to eradicate the Basmachis. From July 1922 to January 1924 he served as Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR and was a Central Asian representative at Lenin's funeral ceremonies. Khidiraliyev was the first Uzbek diplomat. He took part in the Soviet-English talks of 14 April-13 August 1924 held in London. In 1926-1928 he was Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Agricultural Bank. He passed away on 31 December 1928, and an official necrolog was published in PRAVDA on 3 January 1929. I.V. Stalin wrote the following in a letter of 26 March 1926 to the Central Asian Buro: "It is impossible to express doubt that cadres like Khidiraliyev are of enormous help in Turkestan. We request that you take all the necessary steps to retain Comrade Khidiraliyev."

#### COUNCIL MEETS TO FIGHT PARASITISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 4 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 100-word report from UzTAG entitled "At the Uzbek SSR Procurator's" which states that the interagency coordination council of leaders of the republic Procurator's, Supreme Court and Ministries of Justice and Internal Affairs met to discuss stepping up the fight against parasites and those who refuse to perform socially beneficial work. Also participating in the discussion were leaders of the republic State Committee for Labor and Social Issues, State Committee for Trade and Vocational Education and Ministry of Education.

#### JUSTICE, NOT VENGEANCE BEHIND MANSLAUGHTER SENTENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 23 November 1984 carries on page 8 a 1,400-word article by Nodir Normatov entitled "The Law Is the Same for Everyone" in which he discusses the case of a sovkhoz worker named Rashid Sotvoldiyev who was sentenced to a suspended 3-year prison term for involuntary manslaughter. Sotvoldiyev has been writing letters to official organs, including the newspaper, claiming that vengeance not justice motivated his conviction. For a number of years he operated a bulldozer for the Andizhangidrostroy Administration. As a conscientious worker on the construction of the Andizhan Reservoir he frequently exposed cases of theft, false bookkeeping and other shortcomings by officials, especially during the period 1981-1983. These cases were reviewed by the Kurgantepe Raykom in August and December 1983, and appropriate party punishments meted out to the guilty. On 28 February 1984 Sotvoldiyev was clearing snow with his bulldozer when crane operator Rif Mustafin approached him and asked for his help in extricating his crane from a snow bank. As Mustafin was crossing between the crane and the bulldozer Sotvoldiyev's foot slipped off the brake and crushed Mustafin to death between the two machines. The Il'ichevsk Rayon Court sentenced Sotvoldiyev to 3 years in prison, but suspended the sentence in view of his many years of conscientious labor. Normatov the journalist talked to coworkers, raykom officials and lawyers and all agreed that the court acted in accordance to the law and that there was no

evidence of collusion on the part of officials to get back at Sotvoldiyev for exposing shortcomings. Normatov concludes that Sotvoldiyev's letter-writing campaign is wasting the time and energy of numerous commissions and that Sotvoldiyev simply doesn't comprehend that he committed a crime.

#### RUSSIAN-UZBEK DICTIONARY RECEIVED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by Candidate of Philology D. Aliqulova, department chairman at Tashkent State University, entitled "Popular Dictionary" in which she describes the new two-volume "Russo-Uzbekskiy Slovar'" published by the Main Editorial Office of the Uzbek Sovet Entsiklopediyasi. The dictionary includes more than 70,000 Russian words and was printed in a tirazh of 75,300 copies. It is intended for students, teachers, translators, press workers and others interested in Russian. It differs from previous dictionaries in that it reflects the finding of 30 years of Uzbek lexicography and the changes that have occurred in both languages. Words that might be difficult for the student to understand are given an Uzbek equivalent and annotation. Minor shortcomings include a foreword that doesn't fully explain the structure of the entries and the omission of some current words. Despite these flaws the publication of the dictionary is an important event in the cultural life of the republic.

#### PARTY INFLUENCE OVER UZBEK FILM STUDIO SLACK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Rahimberdiyev entitled "We Must Create Characters Appropriate to Our Times" in which he discusses the results of the recent meeting of the party organization buro of the Uzbekfilm Studio. The buro was especially critical of the studio's satirical news-reel "Nashtar," which in recent years has gone downhill due to repetitive subject matter, flat satire, poorly written scripts, skirting key issues in favor of petty themes and a failure to address negative phenomena. The buro appropriately punished editors of "Nashtar" as well as party organization members who were indifferent to the unhealthy atmosphere at the editorial office. It also noted that Uzbekfilm Studio is deficient in producing films that portray modern heroes, and has yet to create a memorable modern character with lofty moral and internationalist qualities and an activist stance in life. Many of the studio's problems can be attributed to the failure of the party organization to exert sufficient influence over its activities and to carry out adequate mass political, organizational and educational work within its collective.

#### ORIENTALISTS MEET IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 30 November 1984 carries on page 7 a 200-word item entitled "Orientalists' Council" which reports that a joint meeting of the coordination council for scientific works on Orientalism under the presidium of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and the Department of Oriental Literature of Tashkent State University was held at the university's Cultural Palace on 26-27 November. University Prorector Sh. Shomuhamedov opened the meeting, and department

chairman I. Braginskiy spoke on the experience of developing the literatures of peoples of the Soviet East. Participants discussed the present status and future tasks in studying Eastern literatures. Participants included V. Nikitina and other scholars from Moscow, V. Ivbulis from Riga, A. Ja'far and M. Alizoda from Baku, V. Sorokin and Yu. Denisov from the Far Eastern Institute in Simferopol and A. Hayitmetov and other scholars from the Uzbek SSR.

#### TATAR NEWSPAPER FEATURES UZBEK LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 7 November 1984 carries on page 7 a 400-word article by A. Mahmudov entitled "The Caravan Goes Forth" in which he reports on the 28 October 1984 issue of the SOTSIALISTIK TATARISTAN Newspaper whose third page was devoted to Uzbek-Tatar literary relations in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and Uzbek CP. The issue is a continuation of relations between the blood-brother peoples that began a millenium ago. In the first half of the 19th century Tatar scholars studied in Bukhara and Samarkand and then spread enlightenment to their people. In the second half of the 19th century the influence of Tatar literature and culture was enormous among the Uzbeks. In this issue of the newspaper Liran Hamidullin writes on Uzbekistan's progress in the Soviet years, and on the great interest with which Uzbeks read the works of Tatar authors. Poems by Uzbek poets are translated. An article by Abror Karimullin deals with recent research on Uzbek-Tatar literary relations and especially notes the works of the Uzbek scholar Sherali Turdiyev. Also, the Tatar journalist N. Hakimullin devotes a sketch to the Uzbek republic and people.

#### SAMARKAND PRESS FAULTED FOR COTTON HARVEST COVERAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 4 November 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word press review by H. Madatov entitled "Militant Theme" in which he reviews the coverage of the cotton harvest by the Samarkand Oblast newspaper LENIN YOLI and several rayon papers. LENIN YOLI has provided broad coverage of the harvest and some of the leading workers. However, it publishes virtually no reports originating from the field and very few stories on machinery operators. Its coverage of field work consists only of photographs of workers picking cotton by hand. The Dzhambay Rayon newspaper SHONLI MEHNAT and Akdarya Rayon newspaper LENINIZM YOLIDAN publish too few critical pieces and devote too little space to themes such as creating the proper working conditions and providing medical services to field workers. Madatov states that the press must be a militant supporter of the party organizations in mobilizing workers to reach the oblast harvest goal of 495,000 tons of cotton.

#### TEACHERS' NEWSPAPER STRESSES INTERNATIONAL UPBRINGING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 3 November 1984 carries on page 1 an unsigned editorial titled "Internationalist Upbringing." The editorial stresses the importance of internationalist upbringing and discusses some of the ways in which such upbringing has been promoted. These include celebrations of important anniversaries (e.g. 35th anniversary of the



victory over Germany), international friendship clubs, festivals and sports competitions. The editorial highlights the role of the Russian language, referring to it as the "golden bridge" in realizing mutual friendship. Several measures to improve Russian language instruction are mentioned: conferences, division of Russian language classes and special lessons for draftees.

#### KARAKALPAK RUSSIAN LANGUAGE BOARDING SCHOOL ADMISSIONS TO GROW

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 3 November 1984 carries on page 2 an article titled "Factor of Success." The article consists of an interview with Karakalpak ASSR Minister of Education I. Q. Qosimbetov. Qosimbetov discusses several issues concerning education. He indicates that the autonomous republic is suffering from a teacher shortage. Every year 2,200-2,300 additional teachers are trained in pedagogical institutes of Moscow, Taganrog, Kursk, Tashkent and Alma-Ata. "But our needs are quite a bit higher than the number of teachers who are being sent. Having discussed all of this, we have come to the conclusion that our republic should have its own pedagogical institute. Approximately 3,500 could study in its day divisions and 5,000 in its correspondence divisions."

#### UzSSR ENDANGERED FLORA, FAUNA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 11 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by A. Rahmonov, methodologist of Andizhan Oblast Institute of Teacher Qualification Improvement, chairman of the Institute Bilim [Knowledge] Society, Outstanding Figure of UzSSR People's Education, titled "Do You Know Rare Plants and Animals?" The article discusses the flora and fauna of the UzSSR, with special emphasis on rare species. Rahmonov notes that in 1971-75, 6.3 billion rubles were spent for protection of nature in the USSR. The figure for 1976-80 rose to 9.3 billion, of which 362.4 million were spent in the UzSSR. In 1981-1985, the all-Union total is to reach 10 billion.

Rahmonov discusses the "Red Book" of rare plants and animals and the reasons species are included in it. The first "Red Book" in the USSR was published in 1978; the first one in the UzSSR appeared in 1980. There are over 4,400 species of plants in Uzbekistan, including 2,700 in the Fergana Valley; 912 of these grow in Andizhan Oblast. Rahmonov provides an extensive list of endangered species of flora and fauna.

#### INTRODUCTION TO TURKIC PHILOLOGY FOR UZBEKS

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 14 Nov 84, p 4

[Item under heading "Book Shelf" by Oqituvchi Publishers worker Sh. Norqulova]

[Text] I. Qochqortoyev, B. Isabekov: "Turkiy filologiyaga kirish" (Introduction to Turkic Philology)

The subject "Introduction to Turkic Philology"(turkiy filologiya) is being taught in the philology departments of universities.



Because the manual is intended for Uzbek philology, aspects of Turkic philology related to Uzbek philology and the scholarly activity of Russian turcologists on Uzbek philology are more fully illuminated in the manual than other questions.

#### RUSSIAN LESSONS NEED TO EMPHASIZE TECHNICAL VOCABULARY

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 21 Nov 84 p 2

["By Means of Language" (from an interview by OQITUVCHI GAZETASI correspondent with the Director of Uzbekistanskiy Rayon Department of People's Education)]

[Excerpts] Many years of practice demonstrate that the polytechnicization of the school does not just bring it closer to production, but also performs another more important great function. That is, it creates more convenient conditions for pupils' study of the Russian language. Anvar Erkaboyev himself became acquainted with the great Russian language through technical terms. We know that even in translations of the best quality, many technical terms remain unchanged from the Russian words. In this way, pupils of the local nationality learn the Russian language.

It is not enough merely to teach pupils of the local nationality Russian language skills. Along with this, they must also be taught technical terms. A certain amount of experience has been accumulated in this field in our schools. Teacher Valentina Vlasovets who teaches Russian language and literature in School No 44 can be cited as an example. This teacher does not just use the books of Puskin and Tolstoy at her lessons, but technical dictionaries and handbooks as well.

#### NEED FOR SUSTAINED EFFORT TO COMBAT RELIGIOUS BELIEF

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 21 Nov 84 p 2

[R. Rozimetov, director of Khankinskiy Rayon [Khorezm Oblast] Methodology Cabinet: "Let It Be at the Center of Attention"]

[Excerpts] The struggle against religion began following the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in our country. As a result, religion slowly began to lose its strength. But there are still people believing in religion. One encounters among them even if not many, archaic survivals which poison mankind. By their behavior, religious believers and those who perform religious ceremonies influence young people and have a negative effect on communist upbringing. This in turn requires reinforcement of atheistic upbringing among youths. The Communist Party always considers elimination of religious and other superstitious survivals to be one of the important tasks of the upbringing of the builders of communism.

Many tragic events occur due to the failure of youth to understand that religion is very harmful for mankind and due to the penetration of religion into adults' consciousness. Some people do not go to the doctor when they are sick, but instead go to tabibs [healers] or fortune-tellers. Because tabibs and fortune-tellers say that the sickness is God-given, that God will remove

it and that thanks must be expressed to God, illnesses are allowed to get worse and sometimes people even die.

The role of the family and community is extraordinarily great in the work of upbringing, especially in the upbringing of youth in an atheistic spirit. Cooperation of the family, community, organizations where parents work, and the school have great power to correctly organize anti-religious upbringing. Therefore, it is appropriate to study the family environment and organize upbringing work in accordance with this environment. This is because religious ceremonies are still preserved in many families. Taking this into account, scientific-popular concepts about nature and achievements of science and technology must be inculcated into people's consciousness at people's universities and at parents' universities and lecture bureaus of schools. Recitation of lectures and reports at lessons and showing films there on popular-scientific and atheistic themes, as well as organization of atheists' presentations must be at the center of attention of the leaders of every organization, establishment and pedagogical kollektiv.

#### PARENTS ENCOURAGE CHILDREN TO SHUN MANUAL TRADES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 28 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Q. Tolaboyev, methodologist-teacher of Tashkent School imeni Ulughbek, Outstanding Figure of USSR Journalists Union, titled "Seventy Trades Is Still Not Much." The article addresses the need for parents to encourage children to enter manual trades. Tolaboyev feels that "the thoughts of many parents are directed towards having their children enter higher educational institutions." If children talk about such professions as construction worker, parents discourage them. Parents sometimes have the attitude that their children should have the opportunity for advanced studies which they themselves did not have. The most important thing, they think, is to receive a diploma from a higher educational institution. Tolaboyev feels that "It is the sacred duty of parents to provide information about trades to children, to arouse their interest in a trade and to pay attention to developing that interest."

#### UZBEK LITERARY SCHOLARS ACCUSED OF PLAGIARISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 27 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 3,100-word article by Ochil Toghayev, doctor of philological sciences, professor, and Safo Ochilov, candidate of philological sciences, titled "The Mirror's Black Spots: Or On Plagiarism." This long article is an indictment of candidates of sciences Ibrohim Ghafurov and Abdulla Ismoilov for their book "Dil kozgusidagi qiyofa" [The Image of the Heart's Mirror]. The book, published in 1982 by Tashkent's Gha'fur Ghulom Publishers, is devoted to the work of Uzbek literary scholar [head of the Institute of Language and Literature of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences] Matyaqub Qoshjonov. Most of the article is devoted to a comparison of passages of Ghafurov's and Ismoilov's book with passages of other authors' works. Toghayev and Ochilov demonstrate that Ghafurov and Ismoilov have plagiarized 17 other works in writing their "new" book. Toghayev and Ochilov also accuse the department which prepared the book for publication (and personally the department's editor Asqarali Sharopov) of "extreme

irresponsibility and indifferent to their tasks." Moreover, they point out, the person who worked as deputy chief editor when the book was sent for publication abused his position and received 330 rubles for every printer's sheet.

#### CONCERN OVER DIVORCE, SMALLER FAMILIES IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SHARQ YULDUZI in Uzbek No 7, July 1984 carries on pages 184-189 a 4,000-word article by Rahimjon Otayev titled "Marriage: Or a Philosophy of Happiness." The article addresses a number of problems concerning marriage and the family, including such issues as divorce and the number of children in the family. Otayev says that the answer to the question concerning the ideal number of children in the family has been sought for centuries. In 1970, at the Tashkent International Cinema Festival, the Indians showed a film which recommended two children per family. Otayev says that perhaps because of what Indira Gandhi termed India's "600 million" problem, such a solution is correct for that country. "But this solution is not appropriate to guarantee the survival of the whole human race." Otayev cites such factors as children who die, infertility, war and the failure of some men and women to have any children or even to marry. "In order for a relative increase of the world population, or even an average maintenance, there must be at least 3 children in every family. Therefore, the problem of the third child today faces many doctors, psychologists, physiologists, sociologists, demographers and philosophers. This is because, for example, in 1980 in our country alone, 77.83 percent of children born in and out of marriage were mothers' first or second children; the remaining 22.12 percent were third or subsequent children, with only 9.56 percent of these being third children."

Otayev claims that according to physiologists and medical scholars, healthy children are generally born in wise marriages and model families, while cripples are born as a result of unnatural actions. "It has also been categorically asserted that extraordinarily beautiful and intelligent persons are born only in families and marriage. Moreover, they are born to parents who sincerely love one another, are totally unrelated and, in particular, who are representatives of different nationalities. Because in this there is a uniting of two relatively distant genetic codes--a characteristic process of cleansing and purifying which takes place due to a 'renewal of blood,' and the appearance of unprecedented unique opportunities in the human genetic code."

Otaev devotes some attention to the changed position of women in society. He says that four of the world's major traditional religions particularly denigrated women--Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and Judaism. He points out that in Islam women are subordinate to men. Women were mercilessly punished for infidelity, while men could marry four wives. Men could also easily divorce wives.

"Natural and voluntary infertility, families with few children and divorce in our republic are several times less than on the union or world scale. Unfortunately, the number of families with few children and divorce are steadily increasing and growing rapidly in some of our rayons and cities. For example, just to cite one figure concerning divorce, while in 1974 there was



one divorce for every ten marriages in our republic, today, in the city of Tashkent alone one of every three marriages is broken, and this situation must put our whole society on alert."

#### PARTICIPATION IN RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES CENSURED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 22 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by shock worker of communist labor N. Bobojonov of the Uzbeksel'mash Production Association titled "Let's Not Be Indifferent." The author calls for reinforcing atheistic training among young people. He hits certain religious leaders who seek to undermine the efficacy of state-approved ceremonies such as seeing youths off at induction into the army, and secular weddings. They "are trying to alter such traditions by saying that they are contrary to the shariat. In this way they are trying to poison the minds of youths."

YOSH LENINCHI carried two more articles on this theme in its November 29 issue, both under the rubric "Measures Indicated." The first article is a letter from Sadridin Hamidov, worker at the Sovkhoz "50 Years of the Komsomol" in Akhangaranskiy Rayon. Hamidov notes that some youths go to a mullah to be married, but when they are divorced they turn to the police, court or procurator. "The recitation of the wedding vows to the mullah," he reminds his readers, "has no legal power." The third article is about a worker at the Samarkand Observatory of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Cosmic Research Institute who participated in a wedding ceremony held in a mosque. The worker, N. Mukhsinova, "in accordance with the resolution of the Rad'o Observatory Komsomol organization, was given a reprimand with a written comment in her account card." In addition, it was noted that her Komsomol organization was not carrying out sufficient atheistic training work.

#### International

#### ACADEMICIAN ATTACKS EMIGRE SOVIETOLOGISTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 30 November 1984 carries on page 7 a 2,100-word article by Marat Nurmuhamedov, academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Self-interest" in which he rejects the views of Baymirza Hayit and others as anti-Soviet propaganda. One of the major fronts on which ideological opponents attack the Soviet Union is the friendship of peoples, cultures and literatures. In their attempts to distort the nature of internationalism, these enemies call the influence of Russian on non-Russian literatures "Russification." For example, an American professor named Edward Allworth finds a few Russian words in an Uzbek novel and terms it "Russification." Another American researcher named David Montgomery tours bookshops in Tashkent and Samarkand and finds them selling some Russian books and some books in Central Asian languages, and concludes this is an example of "Russification." Why don't these scholars count how many Arabic and Persian words are in Central Asian languages? Clearly, were they to do so they couldn't prattle on about "Russification," and this work, like the phrase "Soviet threat," is used as a scare tactic by bourgeois ideologues to confuse foreign readers.



Baymirza Hayit published an article on "The Strategic Importance of Turkestan in Mutual Relations Between the Soviet Union and the Free World" in issue 21, 1982 of the journal TURK DUNYASI. There he tried to frighten readers by claiming that Central Asia is the Soviet Union's strategic base in the East and a center for communism for Eastern peoples. While he noted that contribution Central Asian republics make to the national economy he said nothing about what these republics receive for other regions of the USSR, leaving the impression they give and get nothing in return. He didn't mention, for example, that the entire country rallied to rebuild Tashkent after it was destroyed by an earthquake. Another example of Hayit's approach is provided by his speech at the 4th International Congress of Turkology in Istanbul in September 1982 on "Problems in the 250 Years of Mutual Relations Between Kazakh Turks and Russia." He distorted those relations by claiming that the voluntary annexation of the Kazakh territory to Russia was forced on the Kazakhs by Russians.

Some say that such anti-Soviet attacks should be ignored, because they have no basis in fact. However, Hayit tries to influence foreign scholars, readers and audiences, which makes it inappropriate to remain silent and necessary to expose the anti-Soviet concepts of Hayit and others like him, not only in the Soviet press but in international forums. Nurmuhamedov attended the 4th International Congress of Turkology and found it very distasteful to listen to Hayit and to descendants of those whom the Revolution discarded from the Soviet Union. One of those descendants named Chighatoy Kochar spoke on "The Theme of Friendship in Modern Turkestan Poetry," which was printed in issue 240, 1983 of the journal TURK KULTURU. The theme is commendable if one ignores the fact that Turkestan has not been used to refer to Central Asia and Kazakhstan for a long time. However, Kochar claimed that the area was divided into five republics forcibly by Russia, and that they are trying to unify into a single Turkestan national society, and that these attempts are reflected in literature. According to Kochar there are two opposing tendencies in Central Asia today. One of them is the communist tendency aimed against Turkestan unity and the other is the nationalist tendency that struggles for the independence and unity of Turkestani peoples. Kochar even names representatives of the second tendency from among modern poets, including E.Tibor Okhunova, Ghafur Ghulom and Mirtemir. However, the poems he cites were written on the occasions of cultural 10-day periods, anniversaries and the like and serve the good cause of strengthening the friendship of peoples. In fact, it is difficult to find a poem on the theme of friendship of peoples written in pre-revolutionary Central Asia. Moreover, Kochar cites poems celebrating Uzbek-Kazakh friendship, but doesn't cite the thousands of such poems from all republics, for example those written on Armenian-Georgian friendship.

Hayit, Kochar and others like them deliberately distort the truth to arouse suspicion toward the Soviet way of life in the minds of foreign readers. They can't refrain from anti-Soviet attacks regardless of what subject they take up. Today, when the ideological struggle is intensifying Soviet specialists must expose the anti-Soviet essence of bourgeois views and disclose the truth about the Soviet way of life.

## WESTERN RADIOS SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 November 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word commentary by Candidate of History Sh. Qosimov entitled "The Caravan Passes" in which he attacks Western radios that broadcast against the Soviet Union. Reactionary militaristic circles, representatives of the military-industrial complex and spy agencies fund radio stations that spread anti-Soviet propaganda. There are over 50 radio stations in the West, and 13 of these are official organs of imperialist circles that specialize in broadcasting into the USSR and socialist countries. In 1947 Voice of America and British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast an hour a week against the USSR, but by 1956 this had increased to 70 hours. Today, some 40 bourgeois radio stations broadcast 270 hours a week in 23 languages, and 93 of these hours are by American stations. One of the worst of these is Radio Liberty, which broadcasts in Central Asian languages, including Uzbek. When it was set up in 1951 it was called Coordination Center for the Struggle with Bolshevism. Today it broadcasts 200 hours a week in 17 languages of the USSR. Its leadership is appointed by the American president, 60 percent of its employees are Americans and 85 percent of its budget comes from the Central Intelligence Agency. Radio Liberty even has special employees who talk to Soviet tourists and citizens and try to get them to speak badly of the USSR. Editors at the station must think the knowledge and intellectual level of their listeners is as low as their own. Otherwise, in broadcasts aimed at Uzbekistan, they wouldn't call the Basmachis, who were cursed by the people and wound up in the ash heap of history, "freedom fighters." Nor would they spread the nonsense that communists drive Muslims from the mosques. Soviet people don't believe these fabrications and only laugh at their perpetrators and think of them as ignorant and illiterate. Regardless of their attacks these radio stations can't alter the course of history: the future belongs to communism.

## IMPERIALIST AIMS SERVED BY IRAN-IRAQ WAR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 30 November 1984 carries on page 7 a 1,200-word commentary by Fayzi Shohismoiliv entitled "Water, Oil and Blood" in which he reviews various factors leading to the Iran-Iraq war and claims that the war promotes and is promoted by imperialist circles. The war that erupted in September 1980 when Iraq troops initiated military action against Iran was a continuation of a territorial dispute concerning lands along the Shatt Al-Arab River that goes back to a 1913 pact between the two countries. After the Shah was overthrown Iran accused Iraq of subversion against the Islamic revolution and refused to return territory claimed by Iraq. Later, it was learned that intelligence services of imperialist states stepped up subversive activities in order to provoke a war between them. This was one of several factors in the outbreak of hostilities.

Political and religious discords also exist between the two countries. Shiite clericals came to power in Iran with the overthrow of the monarchy. Ayatollah Khomeini began to call for the exportation of the Shiite revolution to other countries. Even the Iranian constitution has a law urging Shiites, who form 90 percent of Iran's population, to export revolution. Iran's spiritual

leaders claim that since Shiites form the majority of Iraq's population too its minority Sunni Muslims shouldn't rule the country. Iran has allowed anti-Iraqi organizations to form and operate on its territory.

Another source of conflict are the Shiite holy sites of Najaf and Karbala which are located in Iraq and to which thousands of Shiites make a pilgrimage every year. There are also holy sites in Iran, primarily Qom and Meshhed, but they aren't as renown as those in Iraq. Because most Iranian Shiites visit the Iraqi sites the clerics in Tehran have demanded that these sites be moved from Iraq to Iran. Although such demands have raised Khomeini's prestige, Iraq leaders and Shiites in other countries don't support this move.

The Iran-Iraq war has inflicted enormous spiritual and material harm on both countries. According to press figures 200,000 have died, 700,000 have been wounded and hundreds of cities, villages, enterprises, water resources and other facilities have been destroyed. The damage to the oil industry of both countries is immense. Although imperialists condemn the war in words they try to heighten it in practice, for it serves their aims. Even the NEW YORK TIMES has written that Americans reap great benefit from the war. The reasons for this include the weakening of the anti-imperialist movements in Iran and Iraq and the conflicts that have increased between some Arab states. Also, Western monopolists have realized enormous profits from the oil of Gulf States and have hopes that the war will result in a resumption of those profits.

#### JORDANIAN IMPRESSED WITH UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 30 November 1984 carries on page 7 a 700-word interview with Badriddin Hashim Mirza Al Bukhari entitled "I've Never Seen Such Happy People Anywhere" in which he comments on his second trip from Jordan to the Soviet Union. Unable to grasp all he'd seen on his first visit Al-Bukhari was extremely pleased and proud to be invited to Uzbekistan again by the Homeland Society. This time he was astounded by the sight of beautiful young people everywhere he went. He wishes he could see that kind of happiness among youth in Jordan and other Eastern countries. He was also amazed by the volume and pace of construction, and by the great advances of agriculture in the republic. On this trip he was also able to comprehend the great concern of the Soviet people for antiquities. Al-Bukhari states that he is proud his father's ancestors lived in Uzbekistan, and that his visit to his ancestors' lands is of great importance to him.

#### CHINESE UIGHURS REQUEST UZBEK BOOKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 11 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by Candidate of Philology Sh. Roziyev titled "It Begins with Acknowledging Love" in which he comments on foreign interests in the novels of the Uzbek writer Adil Yakubov. Besides some translations and publications by the East German Helmut Zemke, Roziyev refers to a letter recently received from Kashgar and signed by the editorial office of QASHQAR GAZITI in Kinjiang Province, with the names Tohir Tolib, Muhammadtursun and Abdukarim. The letter expresses appreciation for Yakubov's novel "Conscience" which has been translated from Russian to Chinese and



published by Beijing Publishing House. It also notes that the novella "Sacred" and a collection of stories have been published in Uighur, but that there are no copies in Uighur or Uzbek of Yakubov's works and books written in the last 20 years. The writers request Yakubov's works in either Uighur or Uzbek.

#### FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 23 November 1984 carries on page 7 a 100-word item entitled "Report and Election Meeting" which states that the party organization of the Uzbek Friendship Society held its report and election meeting. Secretary J. Sharipova reported on the society's operations during the report period. Chairman I. Tokhtakhojayeva, and members P. Ziyovuddinov, M. Sultonov, B. Khojayev, M. Rahimov and N. Shodibekova discussed the report and various shortcomings. B. Khojayev was elected chief of the society's developing countries section.

#### WRITER COMMENTS ON TRIP TO GREECE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 23 November 1984 carries on page 7 a 1,400-word article by the writer Gulchehra Jorayeva entitled "Greece Is a Beautiful Country" in which she comments on a trip to Greece as a participant in the Days of Uzbekistan which were held in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of Greek-Soviet diplomatic relations. Organized by the Greek-Soviet Friendship Society, which was formed in 1975 and now has chapters in 11 cities, the days began with Uzbek performances in the society's building in Athens. Uzbek artists then met with Greek workers. Jorayeva sensed their enormous respect for the Soviet people, particularly those Greeks who have lived and worked in Tashkent. Khrisula, their guide and translator, was born in the Caucasus, grew up in Tashkent, studied at Tashkent Pedinstitute and taught at a secondary school. The Uzbek delegation toured the Corinthian Canal, the city of Patrai on the Peloponesos Island, the city of Mesolonghi and then the town of Atra. In Atra a question and answer evening about Uzbekistan was held. Professor Murod Sharifkhojayev, rector of the Tashkent Economics Institute, Professor San'at Azizova, chairwoman of the Pharmacology Department of the Central Asian Pediatrics Institute, N. Shodibekova, executive secretary of the Uzbek chapter of the Soviet-Greek Society, Dilorom Rashidova, chairwoman of the Foreign Languages Department of Tashkent State University and others provided detailed answers.

#### BULGARIAN WRITERS VISIT UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 30 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word item entitled "Meeting of Young Creators" which reports that a group of young Bulgarian writers, after taking part in a round table discussion in Moscow, visited Uzbekistan. At a 28 November meeting Oktam Usmonov, secretary of the Uzbek Writers' Union, spoke to them about the concern shown for the development of young writers in the republic, and Valentin Danevskiy, secretary of the Bulgarian Writers' Union, spoke on steps taken to elevate the ideological and political level of young Bulgarian writers. Following this there was an exchange of views on literary problems between young Uzbek writers and the visiting Bulgarians, who included



Dobromir Zadgorskiy, Iordan Ganchkovskiy, Iordan Kosturgov and Petya Aleksandrova.

#### CONSUL OBSERVES 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF MPR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVEF OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 25 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by P. Dechen, Mongolian People's Republic's Chief Consul in Tashkent, entitled "In a Single Rank" in which he remarks on Soviet-Mongolian relations, in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the MPR. Soviet aid has played a decisive role in the development of Mongolia from one of the most backward countries in the East to a modern industrial agrarian society. Uzbekistan has made an appropriate contribution to the strengthening of ties between the two countries. Uzbek enterprises such as the Tashkent Tractor and Compressor Plants ship their products to the MPR every year. Numerous Mongolian young people are studying at Tashkent vuzes. Almalyk and Erdenet are sister cities. Dechen stresses that Mongolia's foreign policy is carried out in alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The MPR not only supports Soviet peace initiatives, but also struggles against great statism, hegemonism and anti-Soviet and imperialist forces. The Mongolian people are alarmed by the re-militarization and resurgence of revanchist and chauvinist forces in Japan, and demand that all military adventures in Asia be halted.

#### UzSSR YOUTHS VISIT ALGERIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 1 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by G. Mambetova titled "Fourteen Days on the Mediterranean." The article tells of a visit to Algeria by 80 youths from the USSR, including 20 from the UzSSR. On arrival by air in Algiers, the delegation was received by representatives of the Najma Youth Tour Association. These people accompanied the Soviet guests throughout the tour to Algiers, Oran, Tipaza and Shlef. The tour coincided with the week of USSR-Algerian friendship. The article recounts ways in which the USSR has helped Algeria and provides some facts about the places which the Soviet guests visited.

#### SOVIETOLOGISTS' FALSIFICATION OF NATIONAL DELIMITATION SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 21 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by M. Ziyayeva, scientific association of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences' Oriental Institute, titled "Uzbekistan in the Interpretation of 'Sovietologists.'" Ziyayeva devotes her article to disproving Western sovietologists' interpretations of the national delimitation of Central Asia and the nature of relations between Russia and Central Asia. Ziyayeva denies that the delimitation was done according to the wishes of the Bolsheviks or "by the hands of Moscow." She maintains that historical documents demonstrate that the idea of such a delimitation had been put forth as early as 1920, but that it was not done in 1920 because conditions were not yet ripe and preparations were not yet completed. The delimitation, when accomplished, was "in accordance with the wishes of the

peoples" of Central Asia. "As for the chatter of bourgeois 'Central Asian scholars' about a 'single Turkic nation,' this is nothing but part of a myth by panturkists which has been latched onto by alien anti-Soviet elements." Among those who falsify the facts, Ziyayeva cites H.S. Watson, G. Wheeler, and M. Rywkin. "Some foreign 'defenders' showing the way for Central Asian peoples to achieve 'freedom' and 'independence,' (e.g. Turkish 'sovietologist' Kemal Karpat), call for 'unification' of all Turkic-speaking peoples living in the Soviet Union and generously offer 'advice' to 'form an independent state comprised of the united Turkic peoples' under the leadership of the Turks of Turkey." Foreign sovietologists write such things to try to convince people that the Soviet Union is an imperialist state and to attempt to break union republics away from the USSR.

Ziyayeva criticizes such "scholars" as Daniel Pipes who portray the USSR as a colonial system. He sees the breaking up of Central Asia in 1924 as an obstacle to forming a movement against the Russians. H.S. Watson sees the Russians as unable to achieve their goals in the region because "new nations" really have come into existence and "their national feelings are not directed against one another, but against the Russians." H. S. Watson compares the policy of the Russians in Central Asia to those of white settlers and colonial powers in Africa. Despite the attempts of foreign sovietologists to distort the situation in the USSR, the strong friendship of nations of the USSR will prevent the realization of their evil intentions.

#### TRADE SCHOOL TRAINS SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 14 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by I. Aulova titled "Always Striving Forward." The article concerns Tashkent Vocational Technical School No 57. The school has educated over 5,000 specialists in its 16 years of operation. The school trains metal lathe workers, milling machine operators, metal craftsmen, electricians for cable production and electric welders. Since 1969, it has trained pupils from Vietnam and Laos and, since last year, from Cambodia.

#### Military

#### ARMY COMMANDER LEARNS UZBEK, UYGHUR AND TATAR

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 2 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by TASS correspondents N. Barskiy and K. Shakhvaliyev: "If You Know the People's Language, You Will Find a Way to Their Hearts"]

[Text] They have had such a saying [refers to title of the article] in Azerbaijan since ancient times. If we apply this, then economist Yoqub Abbosov of Viticulture Sovkhoz imeni CPSU 26th Congress who knows 22 languages would sincerely be welcomed in many places in our country and abroad.

Everyone in the large Abbosov family is interested in learning languages. The head of the family, worker Bahrom Abbosov of this sovkhov, has a complete mastery of Arabic and Persian; every one of his 10 children can speak five or

six languages. Yoqub must be the record holder among them. At age 15 he knew fluently the languages of various other nationalities living in his multinational town of Priship. It seems that life itself always opened great opportunities for him to learn languages. And his enthusiasm for learning languages was great. After completing Baku Palytekhnikum, he was a train mechanic brigade leader. Thanks to this work he had many interesting encounters and it created opportunities for him to speak with people of all sorts of nationalities. Then, when he studied at Alma-Ata Economics Institute, he found it necessary to learn Kazakh and at the same time began to learn French. When Yoqub was the commander of a multinational subunit in the Army, he also learned Uzbek, Uyghur and Tatar. The soldiers who saw the interest of the commander were happy to teach him their languages.

UZBEK SSR  
Crimean Tatar

## Political Affairs

### INSTRUCTION IN CRIMEAN TATAR NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 6 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by Niyara Kerimova, a teacher at a Samarkand school, on a page devoted to the Soviet Constitution. More than 1,500 students attend her school, which provides lessons for Crimean Tatar children in the native language. She herself conducts these lessons. She states that naturally, it is a great happiness to study the native language and literature along with other languages. A number of measures are being taken to enhance these lessons. Last year in October the LENIN BAYRAGHY editorial board conducted its traditional round table discussion for teachers of the Crimean Tatar language and literature in the schools of Uzbekistan. Four teachers attended from Samarkand Oblast, including the writer of this article. She talked about the fact that there is still no book on methodology in Crimean Tatar and that the textbooks are at a low professional level. She considers that meeting to have been very interesting and useful.

### UZBEKISTAN FOCUSING ON TRAINING TEACHERS OF RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 11 October 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by M. Medzhitova, a teacher of Russian at the Tashkent Foreign Language Institute, on the role of the Russian language in the USSR and in Uzbekistan in particular. In Uzbekistan there is instruction in seven languages, and the German, Crimean Tatar, Korean and Macedonian languages are also studied. At the present time, 65 peoples have adopted orthographic systems based on the Cyrillic alphabet, while only the Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Armenians and Georgians are using another type of alphabet. Great attention is paid to training Russian language teachers in Uzbekistan; nearly 30,000 such teachers are working now in the schools of the republic. Specialists in this field are being prepared in 14 pedagogical institutions, three universities and specialized secondary schools. This year the Russian language began to be taught as a second specialization in the Tashkent Foreign Language Institute. In addition, people from Uzbekistan are learning this craft in 30 pedagogical institutes in Russia and the Ukraine.



## CRIMEAN TATAR MUSIC BEING FURTHER PROMOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 3 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 150-word article by O. Chaplygina, a senior consultant for the Uzbekistan Composers Union, on a recent meeting of representatives of Crimean Tatar music at the Uzbekistan Composers Union. Two Union secretaries participated along with Crimean Tatar composers, a teacher at the Tashkent Conservatory, two Uzbek SSR radio and TV editors and Crimean Tatar students at the Tashkent Conservatory. As a result of the meeting, an association was created within the Union to assist Crimean Tatar amateur composers, performers and participants in amateur circles. E. Nalbandov, a member of the USSR Composers Union, was elected the chairman of the association. A plan of measures was worked out.

The same newspaper on 22 November 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by F. Sakhtara on the Crimean Tatar musicians who perform at wedding feasts, "toys". Sakhtara contrasts a toy in Bekabadskiy Rayon to some in the Fergana Valley. At the former toy, the musical group Yyldyz played Crimean Tatar songs without stopping, did not interrupt the entertainment to ask for money and provided good amusement for everyone. However, the Fergana musicians played few Crimean Tatar songs. They tried to pass themselves off as "cultured" people, saying, the times now are different and, besides, who understands those old Tatar songs? To Sakhtara, it seems that the Bekabad performers are living in a different era from the Fergana musicians. But who has a right to trample upon the culture that the people developed through the centuries? These players are not interested in entertaining at a toy, but in earning money. Musicians have an obligation to promote the musical culture of the people and disseminate it among the population. If they have difficulties performing such songs, they should use the books produced by the Crimean Tatar section of the G. Ghulam Publishers and the many, many recordings.

## KAZAKH SSR

### Political Affairs

#### 'ORDER' CALLED VITAL FOR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL GAINS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 10 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by M. Qalmatayev, chief of the KaSSr Ministry of Internal Affairs' Political Division, on the current tasks and goals of republic police forces. The article is published in note of Soviet Police Day.

Qalmatayev stresses the direct relationship between public order and economic and social advances, and the current party emphasis in this area. He records direct police action against parasites, the lazy, drunks, the rowdy and those acting "contrary to the interests of the Soviet socialist society" in connection with the current party emphasis. He also notes extensive crime prevention efforts which draw heavily upon civilian police volunteers working directly with youth.

However, while praising police success in many areas, Qalmatayev also offers his criticisms. He complains of indifference on the part of police organizations in the selection of cadres, indifference towards the cadres themselves, "bending" of the law, failure to respond in good time and properly to workers' petitions and letters and the failure to support police volunteers adequately with police resources. He also complains about political meetings in police organizations that "lack content" and serve little or no purpose.

### Economics

#### MUCH MORE COULD BE DONE WITH SUBTERRANEAN WATERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 1 November 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, S. Zhapankhanov, division chief of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Hydrological and Hydrophysical Institute, on the use of subterranean waters for irrigation in the KaSSR, claiming that much more can be done in this area than is currently being done. The article is published under the regular rubric "Land Reclamation--A Source of Abundance."

Zhapankhanov notes the recent CPSU Central Committee Plenum decision on a new land reclamation program, but stresses that there is more than one way to

achieve the goals advanced. In water-poor Kazakhstan, he emphasizes, one particularly useful method for expanding and enhancing irrigation is use of subterranean water resources.

Zhapankhanov surveys the use of subterranean waters in the KaSSR and shows that a good beginning has been made but suggests that much more could be done, since subterranean water resources are readily available.

#### KARAGANDA CANAL WATER FLOW INCREASED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 2 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word article by A. Rogov on the increased water flow of the Ertis-Karaganda Canal. Since the beginning of the current 5-year plan, Rogov begins, the Ertis-Karaganda Canal has delivered 750 million cubic meters of water to consumers, a substantial improvement over the flow of the last 5-year plan. The canal's waters now serve 150,000 persons in Pavlodar Oblast, including the inhabitants of Ekibastuz City. The canal also irrigates 14,000 hectares of cropland and 24,000 hectares of pasture.

#### EKIBASTUZ PLANT ONE NOW COMPLETE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 3 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 100-word KazTAG brief announcing the completion of the Eighth Energy Block of Ekibastuz Thermo-Electrical Station No 1 and with it the 4 million kilowatt capacity station itself. The Ekibastuz No 1 State Rayon Electrical Station is now the largest hard fuel thermo-electrical plant in the Soviet Union, the brief states.

#### EDITORIAL LISTS PRODUCTION SHORTFALLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 4 November 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Finish the Year Productively." The editorial claims production successes in many areas but also acknowledges shortfalls in agricultural output and in the production of electrical energy, primary petroleum processing, production of lead, zinc, cast iron, coke, cement, bricks, chemical fibers and threads. The editorial likewise complains of problems with consumer goods selection, quantity and quality and suggests that violations of production regulations and discipline, and failure to fulfill contracts and other agreements are primary causes of the difficulty.

#### IRRIGATION UNABLE TO COMPENSATE FOR BAD WEATHER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial on the new Soviet land reclamation program. The editorial underscores Soviet agricultural policy as the cornerstone of party plans for economic and social development and the urgent need to stabilize agricultural output if growth is to be achieved in other areas. It goes on to sketch what has and what has not been done to this end and future goals in terms of land reclamation. Land reclamation is characterized by the editorial as the most important foundation for a stabilized agriculture.

There are currently, the editorial notes, almost 2 million hectares of irrigated lands in the KaSSR with Kzyl-Orda rice lands among the most productive. Plans now exist to increase these lands to 3-3.5 million hectares and expand major crop regions. However, the editorial criticizes republic irrigators for "failure to meet the needs of the times" and for the inability to compensate for the recent bad weather that reduced republic agricultural output.

#### WORK BEGINS ON EKIBASTUZ STATION NOS 2, 3

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word KazTAG brief announcing the beginning of construction on a new "Energograd" workers' city to support work at Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station Nos 2 and 3. The first sections of the city will be ready by the time the first energy bloc of Station 2 has been installed, the brief notes.

#### STORAGE, TRANSPORT INEFFICIENCIES IN FUEL SUPPLY SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word KazTAG article by Y. Muqayev, chief of the KaSSR Main Fuel Supply Administration, on the present state and problems of his administration. The article is published under the rubric "Winter, A Harsh Critic."

Muqayev notes great recent improvements in the work of his system, which has been allotted some 3.2 million tons of coal this year and is responsible for distributing half of it to consumers. He suggests that new storage bases, centralized distribution points and other changes have resulted in labor, cost and fuel savings. But he also notes that fuel storage facilities have not kept pace with needs in some areas of the KaSSR and that there are problems with timely transport and delivery of fuel by motor transport organizations.

#### REPUBLIC AGRICULTURE REVIEWED IN LIGHT OF MOSCOW CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 3-14 a 6,100-word interview with Tolegen Bayghozhauy Kopbayev, deputy chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Agro-Industrial Complexes of the Presidium of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, on republic agriculture in the light of the recent Moscow Conference on the Problems of Agro-Industrial Complexes. The interview was recorded by U. Dospanbetov and is published under the regular rubric "The Food Program--A Concern of All the People."

In the interview, Kopbayev answers questions about the virgin lands today, the benefits of agro-industrial complexes and the need for them, the problems of Kazakh agriculture in general, current areas of emphasis and the state and prospects of various sectors. In his answers Kopbayev suggests that most of the difficulty in Kazakh agriculture at present stems from a lack of coordinated management and development of its various components, something he proposes to overcome through well managed agro-industrial complexes. Other problems discussed include meat and milk output not adequate to meet



production costs, costs that are increasing excessively, and major shortfalls in "industrial" crops such as cotton, sugar beets and oil seed. Kopbayev seems to suggest that all of the latter have been significantly affected by recent problems in the republic.

#### COMPUTER USED TO CALCULATE FERTILIZER NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word unattributed KazTAG brief reporting on efforts by the Informational and Computing Center of the Alma-Ata Branch of the Central Agronomical-Chemical Services Institute to develop a plan for more efficient use of mineral fertilizers by republic cotton growers. The center, the article suggests, will also be applying its resources to on-going land reclamation concerns. The article records that computer dictates are being adhered to strictly in applying schemes developed.

#### OSKEMEN PLANT FAILS TO MEET GROWING CEMENT DEMAND

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 20 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by M. Abughaliyev on the many problems of the Oskemen Cement Factory that are resulting in tight cement supplies in much of the republic. The article is published under the regular rubric "Production Quality, the Mirror of Production."

At first, Abughaliyev states, the plant seemed to be meeting the expectations of those that sacrificed to build it, with cement production at, and then beyond, planned levels as demands for cement increased further.

Times, however, Abughaliyev stresses, have changed and the plant is now having trouble meeting current plans. There are also, he records, problems with cement quality as well as quantity.

The causes of the difficulty, Abughaliyev shows, are an aging plant needing renovation to maintain and increase production efficiency, shortage of coal and raw materials, poor plant management and official and party supervision that has been lax. Efforts, he concedes, have been made to reverse the decline but deterioration has quickly set in again. As a result, there is a serious danger that the plant will be unable to meet plans.

#### FIRST PART OF ALMA-ATA CANAL 'SUBSTANTIALLY' COMPLETE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 21 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word unattributed brief describing progress on the Great Alma-Ata Canal. According to the brief, the 133 kilometer long first section of the canal, which will improve water supply to 115,000 hectares of irrigated land in Alma-Ata Oblast's Chilikskiy, Enbekshikazakhskiy, Talgarskiy, Iliyskiy and Kaskelenskiy rayons, is now "substantially complete" and work is advancing rapidly on the second section.

## COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE TO FOCUS ON RURAL CONSUMER PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 23 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by B. Orazqulov, deputy chief of the KaSSR Union of Consumer Cooperatives Administration on current tasks, achievements and problems of the union. The article is published in note of the opening of the union's 13th Congress in Alma-Ata.

Throughout Orazbekov's article he places particular emphasis on efforts now underway to achieve a general improvement in rural consumer, cultural and trade services. However, while praising what has been achieved in the past in rural Kazakhstan and in general, Orazqulov stresses some real limitations and problems that are still to be overcome. They include: 1) inadequate supplies of equipment and appliances to support expanded industrial processing of foodstuffs, 2) shortages of raw and processing materials, 3) problems with product quality and 4) lower per capita supplies of many products in rural areas. Cooperative food services are praised as an area of major recent progress but nothing is said directly about current food shortages in general.

## MILESTONE IN ZHANGAZHOL OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 100-word KazTAG brief, dateline Aktyubinsk, on the completion of Section 1 of the Zhangazhol Gas and Oil Fields and associated industry. The local refinery plant now has the capacity to remove the gas from 1 million tons of oil a year, for delivery to consumers along the Gur'yev-Orsk Oil Main Pipeline. Local facilities have also begun to deliver chemicals as well.

## PLANNING UNIT FAULTED FOR MANGHYSHLAK PETROLEUM PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by M. Sukhamberdiyev on party criticism of the "Kaznipineft" Production Research and Planning Institute in connection with Manghyshlak oil production problems. The article is published under the regular rubric "Party Life: Accountability and Elections."

"Kaznipineft" is criticized specifically for slow completion of plans, poor plans, production methods that are successfully developed but that are far too expensive for actual use and an administration that is largely unaware of what research and planning is being done. Sukhamberdiyev also notes criticism of local party units for allowing the institute's problems to persist and for failure to exercise the proper supervision and leadership.

## ARAL WATER FLOW NOW BELOW MINIMUM SET LEVEL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 November 1984 carries on pages 10-11 a 2,700-word article by Saylawbay Zhubatyrov looking at Aral regional water shortage and its consequences in terms of the new Soviet land reclamation and irrigation effort. The article is entitled "The Problem Is Water."

Zhubatyrov establishes the following facts in his discussion: 1) Much more is at stake with the decline of the Aral than Sry-Darya rice and cotton farming: the issue is rather one of the social and cultural fabric of an entire region. 2) The problem of declining water flow is one of quality as well as quantity. The water entering the Aral is now highly polluted with fertilizer and other [e.g. herbicide] residues that endanger the health of persons living on it (or eating Aral sturgeon).

3. Zhubatyrov makes clear that he sees substantial mismanagement of regional water resources and of regional irrigation systems. He suggests that much, in fact, of regional water technology "remains on paper" with little effective management or oversight. He quotes official documents showing, among other things, that, in spite of a nearly total renovation and reconstruction of Sry-Darya water systems in recent years, there has been little or no improvement in water waste levels.

In the final section of his article, Zhubatyrov looks hopefully at the new land reclamation and irrigation program, having established what he sees as the regional problem in earlier discussion. However, nothing in his consideration of the new program suggests that there will be any real solution to the less directly expressed problem of conflicting national versus local priorities. Zhubatyrov suggests, moreover, that no matter what happens such is the immediate magnitude of Sry-Darya water problems that some "quick fix" will be necessary, above all in terms of water flow adjustment to at least the minimum level of 50 meters per second.

#### TECHNICAL PROBLEMS SLOWING EKIBASTUZ GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 10, October 1984 carries on pages 87-92 a 2,700-word article by S. Kurzhey, chief director of the "Ekibastuzugol" Production Union on the current state, problems and prospects of his union. According to Kurzhey, coal production from Ekibastuz will be 75.5 million tons in 1984, compared to 73.6 million tons in 1983, with drastic increases planned for the future with the opening of the 30 million ton annual capacity "Eastern" Pits.

However, Kurzhey makes clear that many technical problems have slowed growth somewhat. In particular, new technology put into use at the mines has not always proven adequate or as efficient as originally anticipated. Also a problem has been ore transport, both within the mines themselves and away from the mine head to consumers. Mine railways have proven particularly inadequate and there have been problems with conveyor belt systems. Regionally, coordination of railroad freighting of coal remains a sensitive area.

#### SOVIETS PLAN NEW GENERATION OF DIRIGIBLES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,500-word article by retired dirigible pilot Said Zhylqyshev on the past and potentially bright future of the dirigible. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Scientific Horizon."

Zhylyqyshev, much decorated for World War II dirigible flights, provides a brief history of dirigibles and an outline of dirigible typology. Turning to the present, he stresses the great economic advantage of a new generation of dirigibles for use in sparsely populated areas of Siberia and the Soviet Far East, where conventional communications are only developed very slowly with enormous outlays of materials and scarce labor and capital. He sketches current dirigible planning in the Soviet Union, including possible jet and nuclear powered airships of considerable size. New materials would be used to counter the extreme cold of the Soviet arctic.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### KARAGANDA TELEVISION CHIEF LAMENTS ISOLATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 1 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by O. Saghynayev, deputy chairman of the Karaganda Oblast Television and Radion News Committee. The article is entitled "The Future of Television."

Today, Saghynayev begins, there are comparatively few homes lacking television and the Soviet television audience has become the entire Soviet people. As a result, he continues, the political, educational and aesthetic role of television has grown even more and television has become an inseparable part of the spiritual life of the Soviet people.

With this introduction, Saghynayev goes on to look at television in Karaganda Oblast and its news programming in particular. He stresses the positive achievements of republic news programs and the new technology and sophistication of local television that is making new advances possible. He complains, however, of a continuing isolation of local news producers from national and republic television due to lack of standing electronic and other connections. He also complains of local news programming whose content is not up to par and calls for further improvement in this area.

##### NEW ALMA-ATA TELEVISION TOWER NEARS COMPLETION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by A. Qasymov on Alma-Ata's new 250 meter tall television transmission tower that will soon be put into service. Qasymov describes the structure of the tower, built to withstand scale 10 earthquakes, in detail and records that its completion will allow the current 80 kilometer radius of Alma-Ata television reception to be extended to 2-3 times that distance, with drastic improvements in transmission quality, as well. With repeater stations, the new transmission facility will allow three-fourths of the republic to have direct access to Alma-Ata programming. Even areas quite distant from the capital, Qasymov notes, will receive quite good service when the new tower begins transmitting.

##### EDITORIAL WARNS KAZAKH FILM MAKERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 November 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "The Image of



Contemporary Society on Film." The editorial stresses the great achievements of the Soviet past and present and the role of the arts, including film, in glorifying them. However, while praising many of the films produced by "Qazaqfil'm," the Kazakh film industry is characterized as seriously lagging behind other republic film industries in visibility and as having produced comparatively little of note for all the effort involved. The editorial also suggests that there has been a neglect of ideologically correct subjects by the Kazakh film industry.

#### UZBEKS 'ELDER BROTHERS' OF KAZAKHS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 2 November 1984 carries on page 9 a 1,500-word article by Qaldybek Seydanov, chief of the Chair in Kazakh Philology of the Nizami imeni Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute, on Uzbek-Kazakh relationships now and in the past. The article is published in note of the 60th anniversary of the UzSSR.

Seydanov chronicles the past and present literary, cultural, social and political relationships of Uzbeks and Kazakhs pointing up the deep common roots of both peoples maintained through interaction over the centuries. He presents the Uzbeks as somewhat more advanced and more sophisticated elder brothers for the Kazakhs, elder brothers who have shown the way to their once nomadic cousins and have cooperated in building a common society and way of life. Seydanov gives examples of strong literary relationships between individual Uzbek and Kazakh writers and intellectuals from the time of Babur the Great.

#### KAZAKH ORTHOGRAPHY SHOULD FOLLOW OWN, NOT RUSSIAN RULES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 9 November 1984 carries on pages 6-7 a 1,600-word article by Aqselev Seydimbekov on the need to suit loan words to Kazakh and not vice versa. The article is published under the regular rubric "Thoughts To Share."

Language, Seydimbekov states, is continually changing and evolving with such permutation an essential characteristic of language itself. However, change creates problems for language and its users and one example, Seydimbekov notes, are the many difficulties of Kazakh orthography.

To create a proper orthography and a proper pronunciation, Seydimbekov records, attention must be paid to the language and the orthography and pronunciation accorded to it, not the reverse. This, however, is not what has been taking place in Kazakh and the language has been suffering as a result.

The time has come, Seydimbekov suggests, for a change and he suggests formal, institutionalized efforts to that end. Too much distance is being created between language and its users. Unless there is a change in direction, there is now the danger of a Kazakh linguistic dualism, with native words as one linguistic component and Russian-spelled loan words as the other.

## KAZAKH SUBJECTS NEED GREATER EMPHASIS IN SCHOOL TEXTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 9 November 1984 carries on pages 12-13 a 1,200-word article by Serik Asylbekov on problems of Kazakh-language school texts. The article is published under the rubric "School Reform--A Happy Duty."

Asylbekov discusses a number of problems he sees with Kazakh-language school texts, beginning with poorly selected literary anthologies. He stresses the need for greater attention to purely Kazakh subjects to be taught alongside the "USSR" lessons, e.g. in history, geography, etc. He complains of poor Ministry of Education support in this vital area.

## CASUAL SEX DANGEROUS, SAYS DOCTOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI in Kazakh No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 20-21 a 1,500-word article by Doctor A. Mirzoyan on the proper sexual education of the young, young women in particular. Mirzoyan begins by stressing the duty of parents to provide proper sexual instruction to their young and to set a proper example of male-female and family relationships and then goes on to provide detailed "first night" sexual instructions of his own. In this connection, Mirzoyan decries "casual sexual relationships" and the effects of alcohol and nicotine on sexual performance. He also cautions males on the need to take the special sexual psychology and needs of females into account in satisfying their own needs.

## MAJORITY OF TEACHING INSTITUTE GRADS LEAVE PROFESSION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ARA in Kazakh No 9, September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word interview with KaSSR Minister of Education Q.B. Balakhmetov, V.I. Mashkunov, chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for Professional and Technical Education and V.A. Kolechnikov, KaSSR first deputy minister for special and secondary education. Balakhmetov, Mashkunov and Kolechnikov answer questions on the new educational reforms, the role of vocational and professional schools in them and some major problem areas. The questions are posed by an unnamed interviewer.

Balakhmetov, Mashkunov and Kolechnikov stress the substantial buildup that is taking place in all areas of republic schools, vocational and professional schools in particular. The greatest problem area, as they see it, lies in space for younger children (particularly for the children age 6 soon to enter the regular school system) and teachers to teach them. However, while noting the particular problem of finding enough primary grade teachers, Balakhmetov, Mashkunov and Kolechnikov also stress the major difficulties with teaching cadres in general.

According to Balakhmetov, no less than 16,000 out of 29,700 graduates from Kazakh pedagogical institutes in the last 3 years have now left the profession. The reasons are poor working and living conditions.

## WINTER SETS IN, TRANSPORT BREAKS DOWN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 21 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Quick Connections." Autumn has now begun, the editorial notes, and many seasonal problems for public transportation have as well. Buses are late and in some cases they fail to run at all. It is our duty to prepare in advance for such difficulty during the easy summer months. But the many problems that have already occurred even before winter has really begun, suggest that many transportation units have not drawn the proper conclusions from last year's problems and made proper preparations.

The editorial goes on to criticize republic railways in particular for a generalized breakdown of time schedules. It also castigates bus and auto transportation units for the thousands upon thousands, in the words of the editorial, of vehicles that are simply unable to operate properly under winter conditions.

## AIR TICKETING CHIEF CLAIMS SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by R. Alimov, chief of the Air Connections Agency of the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration, on what his agency is doing to improve service. The article is published under the regular rubric "Service to the People, an Honorable Duty."

Alimov points out that one major improvement in air transport this year is that service has not been reduced to any great extent during the autumn and winter off season, and improvements in equipment have made connections more reliable, even during the harshest winter months. He also stresses the fact that the ticketing system is, if anything, of greater capacity at present due to new outlets and telephone and automated ticketing systems.

The fall-winter off season is thus a good time to fly and Alimov outlines winter discounts for various classes of travellers. He also notes special ticketing rights of certain groups as well.

## KAZAKH FIGURES NEGLECTED IN ALMA-ATA STREET NAMES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 23 November 1984 carries on page 11 a 2,700-word "letter to the editor" by Didakhmet Ashimkhanov complaining of the neglect of major Kazakh figures such as Ybyray Altynsarin in choosing names for Alma-Ata streets. He feels that street names are too important for the cultural and political life of the capital to neglect major Kazakh figures in this way and Ashimkhanov's letter is thus a call to action on the part of the Alma-Ata City Executive Committee.

## KAZAKH A 'FOREIGN LANGUAGE?'

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 30 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article comprised of editorial comments and letters from S. Egizbayev, chief of the Teaching of Scientific Foundations

Division of the KaSSR Minister of Education, written on behalf of the ministry, and two readers, Khabdelkhan Qisymuly, of Terektinskiy Rayon of Ural Oblast, and G. Satybaldiyeva, of Kurtinskiy Rayon of Alma-Ata Oblast. All are written in response to articles published in the April and August issues of QAZAQ ADEBIYETI on grave deficiencies in the teaching of foreign languages in the republic, Arabic languages in particular. The entire article is published under the regular rubric "After QAZAQ ADEBIYETI Has Sounded the Alarm" and is entitled "A Superficial Answer to a Serious Question."

The letter by Egizbayev is indeed a highly superficial answer that, in the words of the editors, would lead one to believe that there is no problem at all or that all difficulty has long been overcome. Much of Egizbayev's letter, for example, simply reproduces meaningless statistics with little relevance to the topic supposedly under discussion and is filled with unsettling assertions. Egizbayev also claims in his letter that various materials and programs exist of which the editors of QAZAQ ADEBIYETI know nothing. Moreover, as the editorial notes point out, facts cited by Egizbayev contradict one another.

To prove their assertion that foreign language teaching and textbook problems do exist, the editors of QAZAQ ADEBIYETI go on to reproduce two other letters. The first and more interesting of the two, is by geologist Qisymuly, who worked for 3 years in oil and gas exploration in Afghanistan. During that time, the author experienced the utmost difficulty in communicating with local Afghans due to the complete lack of instructional material in Kazakh in any of the major languages of Afghanistan and of bilingual dictionaries of any sort. According to Qisymuly, in the absence of such materials it is and was utterly impossible to learn any of the principal languages of Afghanistan well. This situation, Qisymuly complains, is allowed to exist in spite of the great significance of Afghanistan, its peoples and history for the Kazakh past and present.

The letter of Satybaldiyeva points out that the time has long come for teaching Kazakh children foreign languages in their own native tongue and not through Russian materials. The books in Russian, she stresses, are too indirect and not entirely adapted to Kazakh needs. Books are needed that are perfectly and completely suited to the natures and peculiarities of Kazakh children and Kazakh schools. She suggests, moreover, that the "foreign languages" problem will not be solved until such materials are brought into being.

#### International

#### ANGOLA DELEGATION VISITS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 2 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word KazTAG brief describing the visit of an Angolan labor delegation to Alma-Ata. The delegation was headed by Zhoze Koyel'yu Fortesh Zhunior, member of the Central Committee of the Angola Workers National Union and secretary of the Bengala Province Trade Unions



Council and was comprised of Workers National Union officials. While in Alma-Ata the delegation met with KaSSR labor officials and visited republic points of interest.

#### KUWAITI EDUCATION DELEGATION IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MUGHALIMI in Kazakh on 7 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 300-word article by L. Bykova on a visit by a Kuwaiti educational delegation to Alma-Ata. Included in the delegation, which came from Leningrad and visited KaSSR schools and educational offices, were First Deputy Minister of Education Abdel' Rakhman al' Khudari, Abdalla ar Radzhit, director of the Middle Schools Department, and Dzhakhra Mukkhamed al' Fakhid, chief of the Educational Administration office. Also visiting the republic was Kuwaiti Cultural Attache Dsaber al' Khalabi.

#### AFGHAN UIGHURS HOLD REGIONAL ASSEMBLY

Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 191, Nov 84 p 2

[Text] A regional "jargha" (assembly) of Uighurs living in Afghanistan has taken place in Kabul.

Afghanistan People's Democratic Republic Deputy Minister for Nationalities and Ethnic Groups Nabizade spoke before the participants of the assembly. During the Uighur meeting a chairman and deputy chairman for the assembly were chosen. Participants in the assembly passed a resolution stating that they are firmly resolved to aid as much as possible in achieving the aims of the April Revolution and the goals and tasks put forward by the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party and Government of Afghanistan.

#### KAZAKH CULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS SWITZERLAND

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 191, November 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word unattributed article reporting on an October visit by a KaSSR cultural delegation to Switzerland in connection with Soviet Union Days in that country. The delegation, headed by KaSSR Minister of Culture Zh. Erkinbekov, visited Bern, Basel, Zurich, Geneva and other Swiss cities. The delegation included singers from the Opera and Ballet Theater imeni Abay and the "Sazgen" Folk Instruments Ensemble and other KaSSR arts and science figures. Also part of the visit were an art show and a photo exhibit. Minister Erkinbekov, in his remarks opening Soviet-Swiss Cultural Days, stressed growing Soviet contacts with Switzerland.

#### KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY OFFERS FREE LANGUAGE TEXT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 192, November 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by Sheripe Ekhmet Fazi on a new Kazakh language text published and offered free to Kazakhs abroad under the auspices of the "Otan"[Knowledge] Society. The article is published under the regular rubric "New Books."

The new text, "Qazaq Tili" (Kazakh Tongue), written by B. Qulmaghanbetuye and S. Moqashey, is comprised of three sections. The first provides basic grammar, the second, exercises and the third, selected readings. Kazakhs living abroad are encouraged to send a letter to the "Otan" Society to obtain their copy and begin learning to read modern, Russian-script Kazakh.

#### LARGE KAZAKH DELEGATION VISITS FRG

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 23 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 3,200-word report by Nurmakhan Orazbekov on the recent visit of a large KaSSR delegation to the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) in connection with the observance of Soviet Union Days there. The article is published under the rubric "Travelogue" and is entitled "On the Shores of the Northern Sea."

FRG Soviet Union Days, Orazbekov relates, were brought about through the long term efforts of a coalition of 18 societies loosely forming the FRG-USSR Friendship Society. Three of the organizing societies, the Ostfreisland, Oldenberg and Hamburg FRG-Soviet Friendship Societies, are singled out for detailed discussion. Their membership is characterized as being comprised of political activists, arts and education figures and professionals of communist, social-democratic and liberal persuasions. In addition to helping organize FRG-Soviet Friendship Days, all of the organizations in the Friendship Association have been involved in other forms of political activism, the Anti-Nuclear Movement, in particular. The specific work of prominent association leaders and their social and political backgrounds are described.

The festivities, in which the large KaSSR delegation represented the USSR as a whole, involved concerts and other performances, exhibits, displays, lectures and formal visits to factories, farm, etc., and took place in a number of areas during the first part of September. Heading the KaSSR delegation was A. Kh. Arystanbekova, chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Connections with Foreign Countries.

In the course of his discussions, Orazbekov has much to say about the problems of the parts of Germany the delegation visited. He complains of the effects of the Common Market restrictions on local dairy farmers, of unemployment that "runs at 16-18 percent of the FRG labor force" and of high rents. A number of discontented labor and other activists are quoted on the problems.

#### HISTORY OF SOVIET-AFGHAN CONNECTIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 16-18 a 3,000-word article by Leninhil Rustemov, who recently visited Kabul in connection with a KaSSR friendship delegation, detailing the long history of Soviet-Afghan interactions. Rustemov stresses, in particular, the increased role of the Soviet Union in Afghan life since 1919 and how Soviet aid and friendship has gone hand in hand with the development of "progressive forces." Nothing whatever is said about the war and Afghanistan is treated as a happy nation freed from the oppressions of the past.

## Political Affairs

### YOUTH PROBLEMS IN UYRGURSKIY RAYON EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 2 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by correspondent Q. Makhsutov on a recent meeting of the party and Komsomol aktiv of Uygurskiy Rayon in Alma-Ata Oblast. The meeting dealt with issues arising from a CPSU Central Committee decree on party leadership over the Komsomol. Matters of this nature are especially important in Uygurskiy Rayon since nearly 70 percent of its population is under 30. Of the more than 11,000 Komsomol members in the rayon, 4,640 work in agriculture, 622 in industry, construction or transportation and nearly 700 in other sectors of production. Animal husbandry is regarded as the leading sector of the rayon economy; 65 percent of the annual farm income is derived from it. However, work in enlisting young people to work in this field permanently is unsatisfactory. Of the 659 young people sent into livestock raising during the current 5-year period, only 167 are still working in the sector today. Only 10 percent of the herdsmen in the rayon are young people of Komsomol age. Some aspects of education in the school system were also examined at the meeting. Despite efforts to educate young people in internationalism and patriotism, lessons in the Russian language and in physical education are still poor in some schools.

## Economics

### PRIVATE PLOTS IN KAZAKHSTAN SPOTLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 17 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by A. Khojayev, a junior scholar at the Philosophy and Law Institute in Alma-Ata, on the legal status of the private plot and its lawful uses. The private plot is a productive adjunct to public agriculture; it exploits land not suitable for large-scale cultivation; and it instructs the young in labor. Khojayev cites figures on the amount of land permitted to citizens for their private plots and notes that they can be used in a wide variety of ways. However, he reminds readers that building on a private plot must be approved by the rayon architecture or architecture-construction department. In reality, instances of violations of this procedure are often encountered. By decree of the People's Court illegal buildings can be converted into the property of the local soviet. Citizens



are obliged to make their plots fruitful and if they allow erosion or weed infestation or if the plot is left idle for 2 years, it can be lawfully taken back. Private plots must also be used in the interests of society. But one can find those who build large greenhouses with special heating systems and raise flowers and quick-growing vegetables, which they sell to the city population at high prices. Khojayev illustrates by stating that in one village in Kaskelenskiy Rayon 45 people had such greenhouses and in a village in Talgarskiy Rayon 58 people. In another village one person had a 20 square-meter greenhouse. He reminds readers that the land belongs only to the state and that its sole owner is the state. Illegal activities like building homes or selling or exchanging plots for the purpose of making a profit can have criminal and administrative repercussions.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### UIGHURS MARK 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF KAZAKH WRITERS UNION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 12 October 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Jamal Bosaqov, the chairman of the Uighur Literature Council of the Kazakhstan Writers Union, in connection with the 50th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR Writers Union. Bosaqov notes that Uighur writers have been participants in the earliest Soviet literary activity; the Uighur poet Hebip Zakiriy attended the first Congress of the USSR Writers Union in August 1934. At the first Congress of the KaSSR Writers Union there were eight Uighurs among the 96 writers elected as delegates, which included 74 Kazakhs and 10 Russians. The Uighur poet Ablemit Ghojambardiyev was elected to the Union's Board at that congress, and among the 24 writers originally accepted into membership in the USSR Writers Union were 5 Uighurs. Despite this early representation, there were only 6-7 Uighur writers in USSR Writers Union just a few years ago. Now, however, there are more than 30. Nearly 100 works by Uighur writers have been published in the last 5 years. A few years ago there were almost no women writers, but these days nearly 15 talented women are earning the respect of readers with their work. In 1983 an anthology of poetry by women was published. Another notable success is the appearance for the first time in the history of Uighur art of the feature film "The Year of the Dragon" based on a Samaddiy novel and devoted to Uighur life.

##### KOLKHOZ PENSION RIGHTS SPECIFIED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 16 October 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by I.T. Malygin, the chief of the administration of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Social Security, on the payment of pensions to members of kolkhozes. The kolkhoz pension process differs considerably from that provided to workers and employees. Basically pensions are paid in full, or they are not paid. Thus, individuals working on a kolkhoz are paid in full regardless of salary or status on work rolls. Malygin then describes the categories of people who qualify for a kolkhoz pension, including those who worked in rural soviets or on the party, trade union or Komsomol staffs. However, retirement pay is not allotted to those who leave the kolkhoz to work as a worker or employee elsewhere. Also, kolkhoz pensions are not given to those having a private occupation, to



retirees engaged in handicrafts, to those working in religious organizations, or to citizens in clinics. Malygin then describes the pension rights of the family of a deceased pensioner and the differentiations in disability types.

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